NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1806. [*No.* 2319.

STOCK PLAYS.

Just Received from New-York and for Sale at the OFFICE of the NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, an extensive Assortment (consisting of more than SEVENTY DIFFERENT KINDS,) of

LONGWORTH's elegant editions of choice Engliſh and German PLAYS, which are ſuperior to any former editions, either Engliſh or American; and are twenty per cent. cheaper than ever before ſold.—The prices are from 12 1-2 cents to 31 1-2 cents, only.—The following are a few of them, viz.

Title	*Author*	*Price in Cts.*
Hamlet	Shakeſpeare	31
Guilty or not Guilty	Dibdin	31
Blue Beard	Colman, jun.	12
Il Bondocani	Dibdin	12
Richard III.	Shakeſpeare	31
Sailor's Daughter	Cumberland	25
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The Duenna	Cumberland	25
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Newport, Sept. 12, 1809.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

AT a meeting of the Directors, on the 5th inſtant, a fourth aſſeſſment of Ten Dollars per ſhare was ordered to be paid by the Stockholders to the Treaſurer, on or before the firſt Monday in October next.

N. B. The Stockholders are informed, that the progreſs of the Work, renders a punctual payment of the aſſeſſments abſolutely neceſſary.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Sept. 8, 1806.

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SAMUEL LOPEZ.
JOSHUA LOPEZ.

The Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs will in future be conducted by *Samuel Lopez* and *Horatio S. Dexter*, under the firm of *Lopez* and *Dexter*.—Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor them with their buſineſs, may depend on their utmoſt exertions to give ſatisfaction.

SAMUEL LOPEZ,
HORATIO S. DEXTER.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

For CHARLESTON, (s. c.)

THE faſt-ſailing Ship GOOD INTENT JOHN DENNIS Maſter, having excellent accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail in all next month. —For Freight or Paſſage apply to the maſter, or to

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Who has for Sale a Cargo of handſome aſſorted Swede Iron, to diſpoſe of, by Wholeſale or Retail.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

For NORFOLK & RICHMOND,

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Newport, Sept 12, 1806.

William Crooke

Offers at his STORE, No. 105 Thames-steet, at Wholesale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Liſbon, Claret, Vidonia, Teneriffe, Colemenar, and Malaga } WINES.

14 pipes of Cognac Brandy
Do. Barcelona Do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits
Do. St. Croix Rum
Holland Geneva, by the pipe.

Gunpowder, Hyſon, Young-Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.

Batavia Coffee.

Loaf, lump, powdered and brown } SUGARS.

Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
Flour by the barrel.
Hibbert's brown Stout by caſk or dozen.
Albany Ale by the dozen.
Bottled Cyder.
Beſt Engliſh and American Cheeſe
Norfolk Hams.
Tobacco by the keg.
Lorrillard's Snuff by the bladder.
Pipes by the Box.
York Soap by the box.
Turkey Figs.
Box Raiſins.
Freſh Zante Currants.
Soft-ſhelled Almonds.
Chocolate by the box.
Sweet Oil in bottles and flaſks
Spices of all kinds.
Cordials.
Preſerves:
Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

Newport, Aug. 1, 1806.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

No. 16, *Spring-Street,*

INFORMS his cuſtomers and others who wiſh to purchaſe on low terms, he has juſt received, per the Rhody and Betſy, from Liverpool, via New-York, a very large and extenſive aſſortment of Hardware Goods; alſo an excellent aſſortment of Fall and Winter Goods, amongſt which are Broadcloths of all qualities; Plains; Kerſeymeres; German Serges; Fearnoughts; Coatings; Swandown and patent Cords of neweſt faſhions, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be diſpoſed of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, deceaſed, are once more called on for payment.—All accounts unſettled after November next, will be placed in an Attorney's hands. *Newport. Sept.* 12, 1806.

Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, ſſ.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. *David Leonard Barnes*, Eſquire, Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, Notice is hereby given to all perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by David Howell, Eſq. United States Attorney for ſaid Rhode-Iſland diſtrict (and in the name of the ſaid United States of America) againſt the Ship Charles and Harriot, her tackle, apparel, &c. now lying in the harbor of Newport; for having been employed in tranſporting Slaves, from one foreign country to another, contrary to the ſtatute of the United States in ſuch caſe provided—and that trial will be had upon ſaid Libel, at a Special Diſtrict Court, to be holden at Providence, within ſaid diſtrict, on Saturday the twentieth day of September inſtant, at nine o'clock on the morning of ſaid day.

W PECK *Mars hal.*

September 3, 1806

SCHOOL-STREET ACADEMY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL to the Church School-Houſe, where he continues to teach the different branches of Literature

Scholars boarded at as low a rate as any where in this State, and ſtrict attention paid to their morals, &c.

ELEAZER TREVETT.

He returns his Thanks to his employers, for their very generous patronage; and hopes that by his continued aſſiduity, and unremitted exertions, to inſtruct his pupils, he may give ſatisfaction to all.—He will commence his Evening School on Monday the 13th inſt at 6 o'clock.

N B A Young Man of a liberal education, and good morals, will find employment as an Aſſiſtant, by calling as above within a month.

Newport, Sept 5, 1806

FLAXSEED, WANTED,

For which the higheſt Price will be given by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

COMMERCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Just Received from New-York, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, *a new and valuable work,* (in 1 vol. crown octavo,) *entitled*

"REFLECTIONS ON THE COMMERCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Deduced from actual experience during a reſidence on both ſhores of the Mediterranean ſea—containing a particular account of the Traffic of the kingdoms of Algiers, Tunis, Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily; the Morea, &c &c. &c.—with an impartial examination into the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants in their commercial dealings—and a particular deſcription of the Manufactures properly adapted for each country.—By JOHN JACKSON, Eſq. F. S. A. author of the Journey over land from India, &c. in 1 vol. 8vo.

This work has attracted the attention and high approbation of commercial men in Europe. It abounds in facts very important to all thoſe engaged in the Mediterranean trade; its details are intereſting, and its reaſoning correct. It is conceived that, in the preſent ſituation of this country, a work of this nature, and which, like the one before us, is acknowledged to be written with much ability and knowledge of the ſubject, muſt, in a peculiar manner, intereſt the mercantile claſs of our community.

It diſcloſes new ſources of wealth ſpringing from a commerce with countries with which our correſpondence has been hitherto partial and deſultory. It is a commerce, too, which the United States are capable of carrying on with extraordinary advantages; our Fiſheries alone furniſh ample reſources for its maintenance.

As it reſpects this production, it may perhaps to many be ſatisfactory to know, that the Edinburgh Review, the moſt learned and ſevere of all the Reviews publiſhed in Great-Britain, ſpeaks of it as a work of great importance and utility, and beſtows upon it a commendation as uncommon as it is merited.

*** This work gives a particular deſcription of the products of the Mediterranean countries—the places where and times when they are gathered and collected—their uſes, value, prices, and mode in which they ſhould be purchaſed—manner in which they are offered for ſale—the articles proper to be carried to the Mediterranean—mode of carrying them—profits upon exports and imports mercantile character of the different nations of the Mediterranean; their intercourſe with other nations; national policy and economy; their mode of making contracts; courſe of exchanges; compariſon of the relative value of the ſame products of different places; their cuſtom houſe duties, and the beſt manner of leſſening their amount; advantages and diſadvantages of the eſtabliſhment of conſuls; impoſitions to which foreigners are liable; beſt ports for anchorage and for trade; the different trading companies and eſtabliſhments; their privileges: the prevalence and courſe of winds; and a variety of other intereſting articles.

Newport, August 29, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a handsome supply of GOODS, *among which are,*

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Extra ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black do.
Excellent blue and black and drab Caſſimeres
A handſome aſſortment of ſummer Waiſtcoating
Very fine Linens and Long Lawns
Fine 3-4 and 4-4 ſhirting Cottons
Men's ſuperfine cotton Hoſe
Men's black Engliſh ſilk do.
Men's lead-coloured ſilk Gloves
Paraſols and Luteſtrings
Umbrelas
Plain and ſtriped cotton Caſſimeres
White Jeans
Very fine white Flannels
Extra long white and coloured kid Gloves
Picnic Gloves and Mitts
Silk Sleeves
Fine 1 and 7-8 Diaper
Eight pieces ingrained floor and ſtair Carpeting
White, buff and pink
Barcelona Handkerchiefs
6-4 to 8-4 ſilk Shawls, plaid and damaſked
Pink, buff, blue and white Ginghams
Silk and cotton Shambray Muſlins
Lenoe, picquet, and laced Muſlins
6-4 cambric Dimities
Ladies ſuperfine white and black cotton Hoſe with clocks
Do. black, ſlate, white and fleſh-coloured ſilk do.
Tiffany Fans
A few pieces of handſome furniture Dimity
Elegant furniture Chintz of twelve different patterns and colours
White and rich coloured chintz Fringe
White and rich Bed-Lace
Fine diaper Table-Cloths, 5-4 to 12-4
5-4 and 6-4 Diaper, ſuitable for Do.
Cane and Willow in ſheets
White Crapes
Fine India Book-Muſlins.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

Just Received and for Sale, by

MEIN & ROGERS,

TEN Boxes Brimſtone,
Ten do. aſſorted Glaſs Ware,
Six do. Cordials,
Two Hogſheads Currants, to be ſold by the Barrel if required.
Ten pigs of Lead,
Iſinglaſs, 5s. the box, gallon or jar.
Powder by the Cask.
Shot by the Cwt

Newport, August 15, 1806.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

THE chairman of the committee, to whom the confidential meſſage was referred, immediately waited on the Preſident, and informed him of the direction which had been given to it; expreſſing at the ſame time his willingneſs and readineſs to co-operate, as far as his principles and judgment would permit, in ſuch plans as the executive might have deviſed for the occaſion. He then learned, not without ſome ſurprize, that an appropriation of two millions was wanting to purchaſe Florida.—He told the Preſident, without reſerve, "that he would never agree to ſuch a meaſure, becauſe the money had not been aſked for in the meſſage; that he could not conſent to ſhift upon his own ſhoulders, or thoſe of the houſe, the proper reſponſibility of the executive: but that even if the money had been explicitly demanded, he ſhould have been averſe to granting it; becauſe, after the total failure of every attempt at negotiation, ſuch a ſtep would diſgrace us forever: becauſe France would never withhold her ill offices, when by their interpoſition ſhe could extort money from us: becauſe, if Great-Britain, with whom we had ſerious matters of controverſy, did not conſider our ſupplying her enemies with money* as a breach of our neutrality, it muſt inſpire her with contempt for any attitude of reſiſtance which we might aſſume towards her: that it was equally to the intereſt of Spain and of the United States to accommodate the matters by an exchange of territory;" (to this mode of ſettlement the preſident ſeemed much oppoſed "that the nations of Europe, like the Barbary powers, would hereafter refuſe to look at the credentials of our miniſters, without a previous douceur," and much more to the ſame purpoſe.

The committee met on the 7th of December, but come to definite reſolution. One of its members (Mr. Bidwell, of Maſſachuſetts) conſtrued the meſſage into a requiſition of money, for purpoſes of foreign intercourſe, and propoſed a grant to that effect; but in this conſtruction he was unſupported, and his propoſition over-ruled. He himſelf, when the ſubject was agitated in the houſe, would not avow the ſame conſtruction of the meſſage which he had given to it in the ſelect committee. On the 14th of December, the chairman of that committee was obliged to go to Baltimore, from whence he did not return until the 21ſt.—During this interval, the diſpatches from Mr. Munroe, of the 18th and 25th of October, were received by government. Previous to this chairman's departure, having occaſion to call on the Secretary of State, he was told by that officer, that France would not permit Spain to adjuſt her differences with us: that France wanted money, and that we muſt give it to her, or have a Spaniſh and French war. It was when he related this circumſtance to the houſe, that Mr. Randolph ſaid, "his confidence in the Secretary of State had never been very high but that *now* it was gone *forever*." And on the ſame occaſion Mr. Nicholſon (who had voted for the appropriation) exclaimed, that he truſted in God the negotiation would fail.—Several other republican members ſeemed ſhocked at this diſcloſure, and expreſſed regret at the vote which they had given. On the morning of Saturday the 21ſt of December, the chairman of the ſelect committee returned from Baltimore. The committee were immediately convened. As they were about to aſſemble, the chairman was called aſide by the ſecretary of the treaſury, with whom he retired, and who put into his hands a paper headed "proviſion for the purchaſe of Florida." As ſoon as he had caſt his eyes on the title, the chairman declared that he would not vote a ſhilling. The ſecretary interrupted him, by obſerving, with his characteriſtic caution, that he did not mean to be underſtood as recommending the meaſure but if the *committee* ſhould deem it adviſable, he had deviſed a plan for raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies, as he had been requeſted (or directed) in that caſe to do. The chairman expreſſed himſelf diſguſted with the whole of this procedure, which he could not but conſider as highly diſingenuous. He ſaid "that he was ſenſible of the importance of Florida to the United States, and as willing to acquire it honourably as any man, but he would never conſent to proceed in this way—that

* *It is believed that the Louiſiana treaty was antedated to obviate this very difficulty. If money, why not warlike ſtores, or even fleets and armies?*

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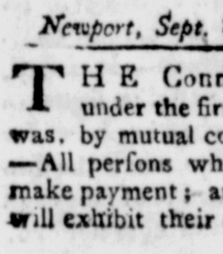

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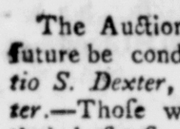

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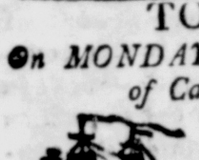

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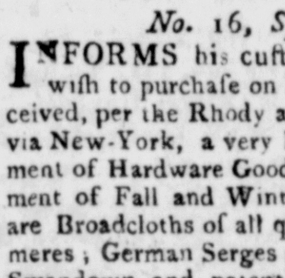
No. 16, *Spring-Street,*

INFORMS his cuſtomers and others who wiſh to purchaſe on low terms, he has juſt received, per the Rhody and Betſy, from Liverpool, via New-York, a very large and extenſive aſſortment of Hardware Goods; alſo an excellent aſſortment of Fall and Winter Goods, amongſt which are Broadcloths of all qualities; Plains; Kerſeymeres; German Serges; Fearnoughts; Coatings; Swandown and patent Cords of neweſt faſhions, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be diſpoſed of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, deceaſed, are once more called on for payment.—All accounts unſettled after November next, will be placed in an Attorney's hands. *Newport, Sept.* 12, 1806.

Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, ſſ.



BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. *David Leonard Barnes*, Eſquire, Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, Notice is hereby given to all perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by David Howell, Eſq. United States Attorney for ſaid Rhode-Iſland diſtrict (and in the name of the ſaid United States of America) againſt the Ship Charles and Harriot, her tackle, apparel, &c. now lying in the harbor of Newport; for having been employed in tranſporting Slaves, from one foreign country to another, contrary to the ſtatute of the United States in ſuch caſe provided—and that trial will be had upon ſaid Libel, at a Special Diſtrict Court, to be holden at Providence, within ſaid diſtrict, on Saturday the twentieth day of September inſtant, at nine o'clock on the morning of ſaid day.

W PECK, *Mars hal.*

September 3, 1806

SCHOOL-STREET ACADEMY.

The Subscriber reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL to the Church School-Houſe, where he continues to teach the different branches of Literature.

Scholars boarded at as low a rate as any where in this State, and ſtrict attention pad to their morals, &c.

ELEAZER TREVETT.

He returns his Thanks to his employers, for their very generous patronage; and hopes that by his continued aſſiduity, and unremitted exertions, to inſtruct his pupils, he may give ſatisfaction to all.—He will commence his Evening School on Monday the 13th inſt. at 6 o'clock.

N B A Young Man of a liberal education, and good morals, will find employment as an Aſſiſtant, by calling as above within a month.

Newport, Sept 5, 1806

FLAXSEED, WANTED,

For which the higheſt Price will be given by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Newport, Auguſt 15, 1806.

COMMERCE OF THE *MEDITERRANEAN.*

Just Received from New-York, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, *a new and valuable work,* (in 1 vol. crown octavo,) *entitled*

"REFLECTIONS ON THE COMMERCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN—Deduced from actual experience during a reſidence on both ſhores of the Mediterranean ſea—containing a particular account of the Traffic of the kingdoms of Algiers, Tunis, Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily; the Morea, &c. &c. &c.—with an impartial examination into the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants in their commercial dealings—and a particular deſcription of the Manufactures properly adapted for each country.—By JOHN JACKSON, Eſq. F. S. A. author of the Journey over land from India, &c. in 1 vol. 8vo.

This work has attracted the attention and high approbation of commercial men in Europe. It abounds in facts very important to all thoſe engaged in the Mediterranean trade; its details are intereſting, and its reaſoning correct. It is conceived that, in the preſent ſituation of this country, a work of this nature, and which, like the one before us, is acknowledged to be written with much ability and knowledge of the ſubject, muſt, in a peculiar manner, intereſt the mercantile claſs of our community.

It diſcloſes new ſources of wealth ſpringing from a commerce with countries with which our correſpondence has been hitherto partial and deſultory. It is a commerce, too, which the United States are capable of carrying on with extraordinary advantages; our Fiſheries alone furniſh ample reſources for its maintenance.

As it reſpects this production, it may perhaps to many be ſatisfactory to know, that the Edinburgh Review, the moſt learned and ſevere of all the Reviews publiſhed in Great-Britain, ſpeaks of it as a work of great importance and utility, and beſtows upon it a commendation as uncommon as it is merited.

*** This work gives a particular deſcription of the products of the Mediterranean countries—the places where and times when they are gathered and collected—their uſes, value, prices, and mode in which they ſhould be purchaſed—manner in which they are offered for ſale—the articles proper to be carried to the Mediterranean—mode of carrying them—profits upon exports and imports mercantile character of the different nations of the Mediterranean; their intercourſe with other nations; national policy and economy; their mode of making contracts; courſe of exchanges; compariſon of the relative value of the ſame products of different places; their cuſtom houſe duties, and the beſt manner of leſſening their amount; advantages and diſadvantages of the eſtabliſhment of conſuls; impoſitions to which foreigners are liable; beſt ports for anchorage and for trade; the different trading companies and eſtabliſhments; their privileges: the prevalence and courſe of winds; and a variety of other intereſting articles.

Newport, Auguſt 29, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a handsome supply of GOODS, *among which are,*

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Extra ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black do.
Excellent blue and black and drab Caſſimeres
A handſome aſſortment of ſummer Waiſtcoating
Very fine Linens and Long Lawns
Fine 3-4 and 4-4 ſhirting Cottons
Men's ſuperfine cotton Hoſe
Men's black Engliſh ſilk do.
Men's lead-coloured ſilk Gloves
Paraſols and Luteſtrings
Umbrelas
Plain and ſtriped cotton Caſſimeres
White Jeans
Very fine white Flannels
Extra long white and coloured kid Gloves
Picnic Gloves and Mitts
Silk Sleeves
Fine 1 and 7-8 Diaper
Eight pieces ingrained floor and ſtair Carpeting
White, buff and pink Barcelona Handkerchiefs
6-4 to 8-4 ſilk Shawls, plaid and damaſked
Pink, buff, blue and white Ginghams
Silk and cotton Shambray Muſlins
Lenoe, picquet, and laced Muſlins
6-4 cambric Dimities
Ladies ſuperfine white and black cotton Hoſe with clocks
Do. black, ſlate, white and fleſh-coloured ſilk do.
Tiffany Fans
A few pieces of handſome furniture Dimity
Elegant furniture Chintz of twelve different patterns and colours
White and rich coloured chintz Fringe
White and rich Bed-Lace
Fine diaper Table-Cloths, 5-4 to 12-4
5-4 and 6-4 Diaper, ſuitable for Do.
Cane and Willow in ſheets
White Crapes
Fine India Book-Muſlins.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

Just Received and for Sale, by

MEIN & ROGERS,

TEN Boxes Brimſtone,
Ten do. aſſorted Glaſs Ware,
Six do. Cordials,
Two Hogſheads Currants, to be ſold by the Barrel if preferred.
Ten pigs of Lead,
Eſſence Spruce by the box, gallon or jar.
Powder by the Caſk.
Shot by the Cwt.

Newport, Auguſt 15, 1806.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR.

[*Continued from our last.*]

THE chairman of the committee, to whom the confidential meſſage was referred, immediately waited on the Preſident, and informed him of the direction which had been given to it; expreſſing at the ſame time his willingneſs and readineſs to co-operate, as far as his principles and judgment would permit, in ſuch plans as the executive might have deviſed for the occaſion. He then learned, not without ſome ſurprize, that an appropriation of two millions was wanting to purchaſe Florida.—He told the Preſident, without reſerve, "that he would never agree to ſuch a meaſure, becauſe the money had not been aſked for in the meſſage; that he could not conſent to ſhift upon his own ſhoulders, or thoſe of the houſe, the proper reſponſibility of the executive: but that even if the money had been explicitly demanded, he ſhould have been averſe to granting it; becauſe, after the total failure of every attempt at negotiation, ſuch a ſtep would diſgrace us forever: becauſe France would never withhold her ill offices, when by their interpoſition ſhe could extort money from us: becauſe, if Great-Britain, with whom we had ſerious matters of controverſy, did not conſider our ſupplying her enemies with money* as a breach of our neutrality, it muſt inſpire her with contempt for any attitude of reſiſtance which we might aſſume towards her: that it was equally to the intereſt of Spain and of the United States to accommodate the matters by an exchange of territory;" (to this mode of ſettlement the preſident ſeemed much oppoſed "that the nations of Europe, like the Barbary powers, would hereafter refuſe to look at the credentials of our miniſters, without a previous douceur," and much more to the ſame purpoſe.

The committee met on the 7th of December, but come to definite reſolution. One of its members (Mr. Bidwell, of Maſſachuſetts) conſtrued the meſſage into a requiſition of money, for purpoſes of foreign intercourſe, and propoſed a grant to that effect; but in this conſtruction he was unſupported, and his propoſition over-ruled. He himſelf, when the ſubject was agitated in the houſe, would not avow the ſame conſtruction of the meſſage which he had given to it in the ſelect committee. On the 14th of December, the chairman of that committee was obliged to go to Baltimore, from whence he did not return until the 21ſt.—During this interval, the diſpatches from Mr. Munroe, of the 18th and 25th of October, were received by government. Previous to this chairman's departure, having occaſion to call on the Secretary of State, he was told by that officer, that France would not permit Spain to adjuſt her differences with us: that France wanted money, and that we muſt give it to her, or have a Spaniſh and French war. It was when he related this circumſtance to the houſe, that Mr. Randolph ſaid, "his confidence in the Secretary of State had never been very high, but that *now* it was gone *forever*." And on the ſame occaſion Mr. Nicholſon (who had voted for the appropriation) exclaimed, that he truſted in God the negotiation would fail.—Several other republican members ſeemed ſhocked at this diſcloſure, and expreſſed regret at the vote which they had given. On the morning of Saturday the 21ſt of December, the chairman of the ſelect committtee returned from Baltimore. The committee were immediately convened. As they were about to aſſemble, the chairman was called aſide by the ſecretary of the treaſury, with whom he retired, and who put into his hands a paper headed "proviſion for the purchaſe of Florida." As ſoon as he had caſt his eyes on the title, the chairman declared that he would not vote a ſhilling. The ſecretary interrupted him, by obſerving, with his characteriſtic caution, that he did not mean to be underſtood as recommending the meaſure, but if the *committee* ſhould deem it adviſable, he had deviſed a plan for raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies, as he had been requeſted (or directed) in that caſe to do. The chairman expreſſed himſelf diſguſted with the whole of this procedure, which he cold not but conſider as highly diſingenuous. He ſaid "that he was ſenſible of the importance of Florida to the United States, and as willing to acquire it honourably as any man, but he would never conſent to proceed in this way—that

* *It is believed that the Louisiana treaty was antedated to obviate this very difficulty. If money, why not warlike stores, or even fleets and armies?*

the most forceful [illegible] had been taken to cover the reputation of the administration, whilst congress were expected to act as if they had no character to lose—that whilst the official language of the executive was consistent and dignified, whilst the president warned us of the "determination of Spain to advance upon our possessions until she should be repressed by an opposing force," and pronounced "that the protection of our citizens, as well as the spirit and honour of our country, rendered the interposition of that force necessary," declaring at the same time "his determination to pursue the course which the wisdom of congress should prescribe," congress was privily required to take upon itself all the odium of shrinking from the national honor and national defence, and of delivering the public purse to the first cut-throat that demanded it. From the official communications—from the face of the record, it would appear that the executive had discharged his duty in recommending manly and vigorous measures, which he had been obliged to abandon, and compelled by congress to pursue an opposite course, when, in fact, congress itself had been acting all the while at executive instigation. The chairman further observed, "that he did not understand this double set of opinions and principles; the one ostensible, to go upon the journals and before the public, the other the efficient, and the real motives to action: that he held true wisdom and cunning to be utterly incompatible in the conduct of great affairs—that he had strong objections to the measure in itself, but, in the shape in which it was presented, his repugnance to it was insuperable." And in a subsequent conversation with the president himself, in which those objections were recapitulated, he declared "that he too had a character to support, and principles to maintain, and avowed his determined opposition to the whole scheme."

The committee now assembled, and instructed their chairman to write to the secretary of war for his opinion as to the force which it would be requisite to raise for the defence of the southern frontier, and requesting at the same time to be informed what number of troops were already stationed in that quarter. In his answer, the minister stated the force which the United States had on the Mississippi and its branches, ready to descend the river at a short notice, to be somewhat less than a thousand men: that he had intelligence that Spain was collecting an army on the frontiers of New-Mexico, and transporting troops from the Havanna to Pensacola, and that the force requisite on our part, would depend upon that which he estimated (vaguely) to be superior to our own.

About this time the news of the sea fight off Trafalgar reached America, the event of which alarming the Spanish ministry for the safety of their West-India colonies, forbade the weakening of the important post of the Havanna, and suspended the hostile movements on the part of Spain against the United States. And to this circumstance we have been probably indebted for the undisturbed possession of New-Orleans and its dependencies.

When the secretary of war's letter was laid before the committee, Mr. Bidwell moved the same proposition which the secretary of the treasury had some days before put into the hands of the chairman, and which he (Mr. B.) afterwards introduced into the house viz. a vote of two millions and a continuance of the duties, the proceeds of which constituted the Mediterranean fund. It was rejected, and the chairman directed to draft the report, which has been printed with the secret journals, and published in the newspapers.—The committee saw, in the multiplied aggressions of Spain, ample cause of war, on the part of a government with which the welfare of its citizens was not paramount to every other consideration. But conceiving that the true interests of the American people (which alone it behoved them to consult) require peace, they forebore to recommend offensive measures.—They believed it to be our policy to reap the neutral harvest, and seize the favourable occasion of extinguishing the public debt—at once the price of our liberties and the badge of our ancient servitude. So long as this debt remains unpaid, we can scarcely be considered as a truly independent people. The sense of the committee was, neither to make war, nor purchase peace, but to provide for the defence of our actual territory, which the highest authority had announced to have been violated, and to be menaced with fresh invasion. On this point they conceived there could be but one sentiment, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom of pledging the nation to protect its flag in remote seas, or its ability to afford such protection. A poor attempt has been made to reproach the committee with a want of reliance on the militia, and a preference for the standing army.—When it is considered, that all the protection then and since to extend to the country in question consists of regular troops, and that the nearest states from which the militia could be marched for its defence, are separated from it by many hundred miles of intervening Indian country (not to mention that these states themselves are amongst the weakest in the union) the incompetency of the militia to the service in question, and the futility of the objection, must become manifest to all. Besides, the president had no occasion to apply to congress for power to call out the militia to repel invasion, that force being, under such circumstances, already at his disposal; and it is worthy of remark, that the far greater number of these would-be partizans of the militia, refused to adopt the measure recommended by the executive, [or indeed any other] for giving efficient operation to that great constitutional defence.

The report of the committee, although in strict unison with the *official* recommendation of the executive, was rejected by 72 to 58 votes; and the proposition to appropriate dollars for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expences of foreign intercourse, which had been previously laid on the table by a member of that committee before their report to the house, was immediately taken up. The avowed object of this measure was to enable the president to open a negotiation for the purchase of Florida.—A motion was then made by Mr. J. Randolph to confine the appropriation to that object, and agreed to, ayes 78, nays 58. Another motion was made by the same gentleman to render the debt, which was proposed to be incurred, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. This was carried without a division. But afterwards, when the bill was brought in, the house rescinded its vote for a specific appropriation, and the money was left applicable, at the discretion of the executive, to any extraordinary purpose of foreign intercourse whatsoever. Mr. J. Randolph also moved to limit the amount which the government might stipulate to pay for the territory in question, upon the ground that if congress were disposed to acquire Florida by purchase, they should fix the extent to which they were willing to go, and thereby furnish our ministers with a safeguard against the rapacity of France—that there was no probability of our obtaining the country for less, but every reason to believe, that, without such a precaution on our part, she would extort more. This motion was over-ruled.

(To be continued.)

BY THE LAST MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, SEPTEMBER 2.

BY the arrival of the schooner Pocotaligo Packet, Captain Stiles, at Quarantine, in six days from Long-Island, we have further details of the dreadful effects of the late gale—on the inner edge of the Gulf, Capt. Stiles fell in with a large ship of six hundred tons, dismasted; she was one of the Jamaica fleet, of 150 sail, which passed Havanna early last month.—Capt. S. took the ship in tow, but was afterwards fallen in with by a sloop of war, who took out the people and burnt the vessel; the second mate and one seaman belonging to the ship, and who had concealed themselves, are now on board the Packet: they state that, from the observations which they made, at least one-half of the ships composing that fleet must have been sunk, wrecked or destroyed; two people only were saved from one of the ships which sunk near them, and in the midst of the gale another ship took fire and blew up, exhibiting a scene awful in the extreme.—On Saturday last Capt. Stiles fell in with the brig Ann, Capt. Cory, from this port bound for Havanna, completely dismasted; they had got up jury-masts, and were making the best of their way for this port—Capt. Stiles supplied them with a sail.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 10.

The District Court met in this city on Monday the 1st inst—Present Judges Prentis and Tyler.

On Tuesday, came on the celebrated trial of George W. Sweney, on the charge of administering arsenic to his Great Uncle the venerable George Wythe; P. N. Nicholas (Attorney-General) for the prosecution; William Wirt and Edmund Randolph, Esqrs. counsel for the defendant. After an able and eloquent discussion, the jury retired, and in twenty minutes brought in the verdict of *not guilty*.

A similar indictment against him for the poisoning of Michael, a mulatto boy (who lived with Mr. Wythe) was quashed without a trial.

On a subsequent day, he was brought up and convicted, on two of the indictments, which were found against him for the counterfeiting of his Uncle's name to checks, drawn upon the Virginia Bank.

The pen yet lingers to add, that some of the strongest testimony exhibited before the call'd court and before the grand jury, was kept back from the petit jury. The reason is, that it was gleaned from the evidence of negroes, which is not permitted by our laws to go against a white man.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 8.

THE FLEETS.—Our coast, it is probable will be the scene of a great naval enterprise, as the British fleet as well as the French are now near. On Saturday evening the Melampus frigate, one of the fleet of Sir R. Strachan, anchored in Hampton Roads.—This fleet is composed of the

Cæsar	74	Audacious	74
Bellisle	74	Bellona	74
Montague	74	Terrible	74
Triumph	74	Melampus and another frigate.	

It appears that Sir R. Strachan, having heard in the West Indies, that Admiral Willaumez was on the coast of America, and probably knowing the route which Sir J. B. Warren had taken, he lost no time in seeking the French fleet, and it is surprising how they have missed. The fleet of Admiral Willaumez, and the squadron of Commodore L'Hermite, or both parts, were on the coast, there can be no doubt.

The Patriot of 74 guns, and the Vallereux frigate belonging to Admiral Willaumez's fleet are in port; the former at Annapolis and the latter in the Delaware. The Cybele frigate, belonging to Com. L'Hermitte's squadron, is in this port.

The following is a list of the French force:

The Foudroyant	84 guns,
Veteran	80
Regulus	80
Majestic	74
Impeteuex	74
Eole	74
Patriot (at Annapolis)	74
Cybele (at Norfolk)	44
Vallereux (in the Delaware)	40

[Neither the Regulus, nor Cybele, had joined Willaumez previous to the gale, or since, therefore cannot be called part of his fleet.]

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 12.

We are informed, that a great part of the crew of La Patriot, of 74 guns, Capt. Krome, one of Jerome's fleet, now lying off Annapolis, are sick.—Eighty of them were landed on Friday, and a house provided for them in the vicinity.

MIRANDA.

We learn by the brig Ontaria, in 20 days from Curracoa, that General Miranda had effected a landing at Coro, but was afterwards defeated, and obliged to re-embark.

Capt. Brown informs, that it was reported at Carracoa, that Miranda landed at Coro on the 10th of August, without meeting any resistance, and took possession of the fort and town; but was afterwards obliged to relinquish his post;—and that on the 19th he was at the island of Aruba.

Since the above was prepared for press, we have received the following extract of a letter, dated Curracoa 18th August;—"I take the liberty of acquainting you, that we have yesterday received by an express from Coro, the certain news of Miranda having landed there three weeks before, with 2 ships 2 brigs, and 7 smaller vessels, and after a severe engagement with the Spaniards been routed, and had to take to his ships. Nobody knows what course he afterwards took. I mention you this, to be cautious should you undertake any business on the Main, as I fear the American flag will not be so well received there now as it was formerly."

September 15.

Accounts by the Ann-Maria-Jones state, that on the night of the 19th of July, twelve or fifteen boats, manned with seamen from British ships of war, came into the mouth of Bordeaux river, and cut out a French brig of 18 guns. In this gallant and successful manœuvre; the British lost eight or nine of their boats, and upwards of twenty of their men—having been warmly attacked by the brig.

Capt. Paulding, of the ship George Barcly, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, informs that on the 30th of August, in lat. 42 44. long. 52 30, he was boarded by the British ship Leander, bound to Portsmouth, Eng. having on board, as prisoner, Capt. Whitby formerly commander of the Leander.

Capt. Turner, of the brig Resolution, arrived at Philadelphia in 20 days from Laguira, informs, that Miranda had landed at Coro, where he was joined by between 1000 and 1500 of the inhabitants; and that an army of 2000 Spanish troops had marched from Laguira to oppose him.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-LONDON SEPT. 17.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Howard, of the Atlantic, arrived at this port on Friday last, left Nantes the 6th of August. He informs that a Treaty of Peace between Russia and France was signed at Paris on the 10th July, though the conditions had not been made public when he sailed.

The little fortress of Gaeta, in Naples, surrendered to the French arms, on the 10th July, after sustaining a continued fire for eleven days, during which the besiegers expended 80,000 pounds of powder.

Peace with England was expected daily; and was reported to have been already signed—Our accounts from England are to July 28, and tho' they do not mention these events, we have no doubt the two former are correct. Russia has for a considerable time appeared luke-warm in her operations against France; and it was foreseen that if England could not be induced to sign an unprofitable Treaty, Russia would make a separate peace with the French Emperor.—The conditions of this peace, though they are not yet divulged, may easily be conjectured: The partition of the Turkish empire is doubtless one of them.

England is now left without a single ally who has the power to assist her. After Russia has made a separate peace, it cannot for a moment be believed that England and France can agree on any terms which shall be mutually satisfactory. They must continue their contest, and if England fall thus, fighting the battles of the world against the common enemy, she will fall gloriously.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 16.

SPAIN and the UNITED STATES.

The following article is copied from the Baltimore Telegraph of the 10th inst.

HOSTILE APPEARANCES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez, to the Editor, dated Aug 2. 1806.

"On or about the 18th of July ult. a detachment of Spanish troops, consisting of 300, under the command of Capt. Viand, the commandant of Nagadoches, and Inspector of the troops of his Catholic Majesty in the Interior provinces arrived at the Caddo village, near Red River, above Natchitoches, demanded information relative to the exploring party under the direction of Major Freeman, which had passed the Caddo village some days before; cut down and carried away a flag of the United States, which the Caddoes had hoisted in their town, informing them that the flag of the United States had no business there, and that that part of the country was within the dominions of Spain, and forbidding the Caddo chief in future from holding talks, trading or having any intercourse whatever with the Americans—after which the Spaniards took their departure in pursuit of the exploring party, and informed the Caddo chief that they were going to take, kill or drive them back.

"We have likewise accounts from Bayau-Pierre, of the arrival at that place of Col. Errara, late Governor of Montrey, with six companies of cavalry, said to contain one hundred each, with several pieces of cannon, and that several companies of troops more are on their way from St. Antonia."

From KINGSTON (Jam.) Aug. 11.

A story is in circulation respecting a rencounter, between the brig Atkinson, Martin, of and from this port, and an armed American ship near Heneaga, but we cannot completely ascertain the particulars.—It is said, that the brig, supposing the vessel in sight to be Spanish, fired a shot athwart her bow for the purpose of bringing her too, when the ship heaving too, poured in a broadside of langrage and grape shot, and an action commenced, which continued but a short time, the American after a few broadsides striking his colours On coming to a proper understanding, the vessels separated.

September 17.

We have seen letters from Amsterdam dated the 17th July, (late) which mention that negociations between France and England had been opened; but that the prospect of peace founded thereon began to disappear.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1806.

☞ The Editor of the Mercury, agreeably to arrangement, as published for several weeks past, will commence the publication of two papers per week on the Second Wednesday in October. Subscribers who wish to be accommodated with both Wednesday's and Saturday's papers, are requested to leave their names at the office in all this month.

The Philadelphia Gazette, of the 9th inst. states, that his Most Catholic Majesty has renewed and continued the appointment of the Marquis Yrujo, as minister to this country.—This measure of the Spanish court can be considered in no other point of view than as a full and entire approbation of the conduct of the Marquis towards this government; and as this conduct has been highly hostile to the administration, it will remain for Mr. Jefferson to meet, in a suitable manner, this indignity from a foreign court.—The timid, wavering conduct of our Chief Magistrate, and his advisers, besides involving themselves in shame and difficulties, incurs on the national character the reproach and contumely of every foreign power with whom we have any connexion.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Vir. dated Sept. 7. to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

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the most fatal ills that care had been taken to cover the reputation of the administration, whilst congress were expected to act as if they had no character to lose—that whilst the official language of the executive was consistent and dignified, whilst the president warned us of the "determination of Spain to advance upon our possessions until she should be repressed by an opposing force," and pronounced "that the protection of our citizens, as well as the spirit and honour of our country, rendered the interposition of that force necessary," declaring at the same time "his determination to pursue the course which the wisdom of congress should prescribe," congress was privily required to take upon itself all the odium of shrinking from the national honor and national defence, and of delivering the public purse to the first cut-throat that demanded it. From the official communications—from the face of the record, it would appear that the executive had discharged his duty in recommending manly and vigorous measures, which he had been obliged to abandon, and compelled by congress to pursue an opposite course, when, in fact, congress itself had been acting all the while at executive instigation. The chairman further observed, "that he did not understand this double set of opinions and principles; the one ostensible, to go upon the journals and before the public, the other the efficient, and the real motives to action: that he held true wisdom and cunning to be utterly incompatible in the conduct of great affairs—that he had strong objections to the measure in itself, but, in the shape in which it was presented, his repugnance to it was insuperable." And in a subsequent conversation with the president himself, in which those objections were recapitulated, he declared "that he too had a character to support, and principles to maintain, and avowed his determined opposition to the whole scheme."

The committee now assembled, and instructed their chairman to write to the secretary of war for his opinion as to the force which it would be requisite to raise for the defence of the southern frontier, and requesting at the same time to be informed what number of troops were already stationed in that quarter. In his answer, the minister stated the force which the United States had on the Mississippi and its branches, ready to descend the river at a short notice, to be somewhat less than a thousand men: that he had intelligence that Spain was collecting an army on the frontiers of New-Mexico, and transporting troops from the Havanna to Pensacola, and that the force requisite on our part, would depend upon that which he estimated (vaguely) to be superior to our own.

About this time the news of the sea fight off Trafalgar reached America, the event of which alarming the Spanish ministry for the safety of their West-India colonies, forbade the weakening of the important post of the Havanna, and suspended the hostile movements on the part of Spain against the United States. And to this circumstance we have been probably indebted for the undisturbed possession of New-Orleans and its dependencies.

When the secretary of war's letter was laid before the committee, Mr. Bidwell moved the same proposition which the secretary of the treasury had some days before put into the hands of the chairman, and which he (Mr. B.) afterwards introduced into the house viz. a vote of two millions and a continuance of the duties, the proceeds of which constituted the Mediterranean fund. It was rejected, and the chairman directed to draft the report, which has been printed with the secret journals, and published in the newspapers.—The committee saw, in the multiplied aggressions of Spain, ample cause of war, on the part of a government with which the welfare of its citizens was not paramount to every other consideration. But conceiving that the true interests of the American people (which alone it behoved them to consult) require peace, they forebore to recommend offensive measures.—They believed it to be our policy to reap the neutral harvest, and seize the favourable occasion of extinguishing the public debt—at once the price of our liberties and the badge of our ancient servitude. So long as this debt remains unpaid, we can scarcely be considered as a truly independent people. The sense of the committee was, neither to make war, nor purchase peace, but to provide for the defence of our actual territory, which the highest authority had announced to have been violated, and to be menaced with fresh invasion. On this point they conceived there could be but one sentiment, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom of pledging the nation to protect its flag in remote seas, or its ability to afford such protection. A poor attempt has been made to reproach the committee with a want of reliance on the militia, and a preference for the standing army.—, When it is considered, that all the protection then and since to extend to the country in question consists of regular troops, and that the nearest states from which the militia could be marched for its defence, are separated from it by many hundred miles of intervening Indian country (not to mention that these states themselves are amongst the weakest in the union) the incompetency of the militia to the service in question, and the futility of the objection, must become manifest to all. Besides, the president had no occasion to apply to congress for power to call out the militia to repel invasion, that force being, under such circumstances, already at his disposal; and it is worthy of remark, that the far greater number of these would-be partizans of the militia, refused to adopt the measure recommended by the executive, [or indeed any other] for giving efficient operation to that great constitutional defence.

The report of the committee, although in strict unison with the *official* recommendation of the executive, was rejected by 72 to 58 votes; and the proposition to appropriate dollars for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expences of foreign intercourse, which had been previously laid on the table by a member of that committee before their report to the house, was immediately taken up. The avowed object of this measure was to enable the president to open a negotiation for the purchase of Florida.—A motion was then made by Mr. J. Randolph to confine the appropriation to that object, and agreed to, ayes 78, nays 58. Another motion was made by the same gentleman to render the debt, which was proposed to be incurred, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. This was carried without a division. But afterwards, when the bill was brought in, the house rescinded its vote for a specific appropriation, and the money was left applicable, at the discretion of the executive, to any extraordinary purpose of foreign intercourse whatsoever. Mr. J. Randolph also moved to limit the amount which the government might stipulate to pay for the territory in question, upon the ground that if congress were disposed to acquire Florida by purchase, they should fix the extent to which they were willing to go, and thereby furnish our ministers with a safeguard against the rapacity of France—that there was no probability of our obtaining the country for less, but every reason to believe, that, without such a precaution on our part, she would extort more. This motion was over-ruled.

(To be continued.)

BY THE LAST MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, SEPTEMBER 2.

BY the arrival of the schooner Pocotaligo Packet, Captain Stiles, at Quarantine, in six days from Long-Island, we have further details of the dreadful effects of the late gale—on the inner edge of the Gulf, Capt. Stiles fell in with a large ship of six hundred tons, dismasted; she was one of the Jamaica fleet, of 150 sail, which passed Havanna early last month.—Capt. S. took the ship in tow, but was afterwards fallen in with by a sloop of war, who took out the people and burnt the vessel; the second mate and one seaman belonging to the ship, and who had concealed themselves, are now on board the Packet: they state that, from the observations which they made, at least one-half of the ships composing that fleet must have been sunk, wrecked or destroyed; two people only were saved from one of the ships which sunk near them, and in the midst of the gale another ship took fire and blew up, exhibiting a scene awful in the extreme.—On Saturday last Capt. Stiles fell in with the brig Ann, Capt. Cory, from this port bound for Havanna, completely dismasted; they had got up jury-masts, and were making the best of their way for this port—Capt. Stiles supplied them with a sail.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 10.

The District Court met in this city on Monday the 1st inst—Present Judges Prentis and Tyler.

On Tuesday, came on the celebrated trial of George W. Sweney, on the charge of administering arsenic to his Great Uncle the venerable George Wythe; P. N, Nicholas (Attorney-General) for the prosecution; William Wirt and Edmund Randolph, Esqrs. counsel for the defendant. After an able and eloquent discussion, the jury retired, and in twenty minutes brought in the verdict of *not guilty*.

A similar indictment against him for the poisoning of Michael, a mulatto boy (who lived with Mr. Wythe) was quashed without a trial.

On a subsequent day, he was brought up and convicted, on two of the indictments, which were found against him for the counterfeiting of his Uncle's name to checks, drawn upon the Virginia Bank.

The pen yet lingers to add; that some of the strongest testimony exhibited before the called court and before the grand jury, was kept back from the petit jury. The reason is, that it was gleaned from the evidence of negroes, which is not permitted by our laws to go against a white man.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 8.

THE FLEETS.—Our coast, it is probable will be the scene of a great naval enterprise, as the British fleet as well as the French are now near. On Saturday evening the Melampus frigate, one of the fleet of Sir R. Strachan, anchored in Hampton Roads.—This fleet is composed of the

Cæsar	74	Audacious	74
Bellisle	74	Bellona	74
Montague	74	Terrible	74
Triumph	74	Melampus and another frigate.	

It appears that Sir R. Strachan, having heard in the West Indies, that Admiral Willaumez was on the coast of America, and probably knowing the route which Sir J. B. Warren had taken, he lost no time in seeking the French fleet, and it is surprising how they have missed. The fleet of Admiral Willaumez, and the squadron of Commodore L'Hermite, or both parts, were on the coast, there can be no doubt.

The Patriot of 74 guns, and the Vallereux frigate belonging to Admiral Willaumez's fleet are in port; the former at Annapolis and the latter in the Delaware. The Cybele frigate, belonging to Com. L'Hermitte's squadron, is in this port.

The following is a list of the French force:

The Foudroyant	84 guns,
Veteran	80
Regulus	80
Majestic	74
Impeteuex	74
Eole	74
Patriot (at Annapolis)	74
Cybele (at Norfolk)	44
Vallereux (in the Delaware)	40

[Neither the Regulus, nor Cybele, had joined Willaumez previous to the gale, or since, therefore cannot be called part of his fleet.]

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 12.

We are informed, that a great part of the crew of La Patriot, of 74 guns, Capt. Krome, one of Jerome's fleet, now lying off Annapolis, are sick.—Eighty of them were landed on Friday, and a house provided for them in the vicinity.

MIRANDA.

We learn by the brig Ontaria, in 20 days from Curracoa, that General Miranda had effected a landing at Coro, but was afterwards defeated, and obliged to re-embark.

Capt. Brown informs, that it wss reported at Carracoa, that Miranda landed at Coro on the 10th of August, without meeting any resistance, and took possession of the fort and town; but was afterwards obliged to relinquish his post;—and that on the 19th he was at the island of Aruba.

Since the above was prepared for press, we have received the following extract of a letter, dated Curracoa 18th August;—"I take the liberty of acquainting you, that we have yesterday received by an express from Coro, the certain news of Miranda having landed there three weeks before, with 2 ships 2 brigs, and 7 smaller vessels, and after a severe engagement with the Spaniards been routed, and had to take to his ships. Nobody knows what course he afterwards took. I mention you this, to be cautious should you undertake any business on the Main, as I fear the American flag will not be so well received there now as it was formerly."

September 15.

Accounts by the Ann-Maria-Jones state, that on the night of the 19th of July, twelve or fifteen boats, manned with seamen from British ships of war, came into the mouth of Bordeaux river, and cut out a French brig of 18 guns. In this gallant and successful manœuvre; the British lost eight or nine of their boats, and upwards of twenty of their men—having been warmly attacked by the brig.

Capt. Paulding, of the ship George Barcly, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, informs that on the 30th of August, in lat. 42 44. long. 52 30, he was boarded by the British ship Leander, bound to Portsmouth, Eng. having on board, as prisoner, Capt. Whitby formerly commander of the Leander.

Capt. Turner, of the brig Resolution, arrived at Philadelphia in 20 days from Laguira, informs, that Miranda had landed at Coro, where he was joined by between 1000 and 1500 of the inhabitants; and that an army of 2000 Spanish troops had marched from Laguira to oppose him.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-LONDON SEPT. 17.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Howard, of the Atlantic, arrived at this port on Friday last, left Nantes the 6th of August. He informs that a Treaty of Peace between Russia and France was signed at Paris on the 10th July, though the conditions had not been made public when he sailed.

The little fortress of Gaeta, in Naples, surrendered to the French arms on the 10th July, after sustaining a continued fire for eleven days, during which the besiegers expended 80,000 pounds of powder.

Peace with England was expected daily; and was reported to have been already signed—Our accounts from England are to July 28, and tho' they do not mention these events, we have no doubt the two former are correct. Russia has for a considerable time appeared luke-warm in her operations against France; and it was foreseen that if England could not be induced to sign an unprofitable Treaty, Russia would make a separate peace with the French Emperor.—The conditions of this peace, though they are not yet divulged, may easily be conjectured: The partition of the Turkish empire is doubtless one of them.

England is now left without a single ally who has the power to assist her. After Russia has made a separate peace, it cannot for a moment be believed that England and France can agree on any terms which shall be mutually satisfactory. They must continue their contest, and if England fall thus, fighting the battles of the world against the common enemy, she will fall gloriously.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 16.

SPAIN and the UNITED STATES.

The following article is copied from the Baltimore Telegraph of the 10th inst.

HOSTILE APPEARANCES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez, to the Editor, dated Aug 2. 1806.

"On or about the 18th of July ult. a detachment of Spanish troops, consisting of 300, under the command of Capt. Viand, the commandant of Nagadoches, and Inspector of the troops of his Catholic Majesty in the Interior provinces arrived at the Caddo village, near Red River, above Natchitoches, demanded information relative to the exploring party under the direction of Major Freeman, which had passed the Caddo village some days before; cut down and carried away a flag of the United States, which the Caddoes had hoisted in their town, informing them that the flag of the United States had no business there, and that that part of the country was within the dominions of Spain, and forbidding the Caddo chief in future from holding talks, trading or having any intercourse whatever with the Americans—after which the Spaniards took their departure in pursuit of the exploring party, and informed the Caddo chief that they were going to take, kill or drive them back.

"We have likewise accounts from Bayau-Pierre, of the arrival at that place of Col. Errara, late Governor of Montrey, with six companies of cavalry, said to contain one hundred each, with several pieces of cannon, and that several companies of troops more are on their way from St. Antonia."

From KINGSTON (Jam.) Aug. 11.

A story is in circulation respecting a rencounter, between the brig Atkinson, Martin, of and from this port, and an armed American ship near Heneaga, but we cannot completely ascertain the particulars.—It is said, that the brig, supposing the vessel in sight to be Spanish, fired a shot athwart her bow for the purpose of bringing her too, when the ship heaving too, poured in a broadside of langrage and grape shot, and an action commenced, which continued but a short time, the American after a few broadsides striking his colours On coming to a proper understanding, the vessels separated.

September 17.

We have seen letters from Amsterdam dated the 17th July, (late) which mention that negociations between France and England had been opened; but that the prospect of peace founded thereon began to disappear.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1806.

☞ The Editor of the Mercury, agreeably to arrangement, as published for several weeks past, will commence the publication of two papers per week on the Second Wednesday in October. Subscribers who wish to be accommodated with both Wednesday's and Saturday's papers, are requested to leave their names at the office in all this month.

The Philadelphia Gazette, of the 9th inst. states, that his Most Catholic Majesty has renewed and continued the appointment of the Marquis Yrujo, as minister to this country.—This measure of the Spanish court can be considered in no other point of view than as a full and entire approbation of the conduct of the Marquis towards this government; and as this conduct has been highly hostile to the administration, it will remain for Mr. Jefferson to meet, in a suitable manner, this indignity from a foreign court.—The timid, wavering conduct of our Chief Magistrate, and his advisers, besides involving themselves in shame and difficulties, incurs on the national character the reproach and contumely of every foreign power with whom we have any connexion.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Vir. dated Sept. 7, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Yesterday the British squadron, under Sir Richard Strachan, appeared off our Capes. Two of the officers are in town. The ships that stood in for the Capes, are the Bellona, and Bellisle, of 74 guns, and the Melampus frigate. They are from the West-Indies, where they heard of Jerome's fleet being on this coast.—Sir J. B. Warren kept on to Europe. Two French ships were seen off three days since."

LITERARY NOTICE.—We have the satisfaction to announce that I. Riley & Co. of New-York, and E. Bronson, of Philadelphia, have now in press, and will publish by the first of November next, from the London

edition, which has just appeared, that new and very interesting work, entitled—"Original Anecdotes of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia, of his Court, Ministers, Academies and Literary Friends: collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that Prince: Translated from the French of Dieudonne Thiebault, Professor of Belles Lettres in the Academy of Berlin!"

This celebrated work affords a rich fund of instruction to those who wish to philosophize upon the actions of a Prince possessed of absolute power; and endowed with talents for war, and legislation: talents which made him the admiration of all Europe. He is here viewed in his private, as well as in his public character, and in this point of notice he is, from his remarkable eccentricities, his passions, and his inconsistencies, even still more extraordinary. The reader who loves the study of mankind, who wishes to view their characters free from the mask of that hypocrisy which is considered as a tribute to public decorum; who wishes to behold the inmost movements of the human heart, to see the effects produced upon strong passions and lofty minds by the possession of arbitrary power, will here have an opportunity of extending his knowledge of human nature. To desultory readers, these volumes offer no less entertainment than they do information to the philosophic enquirer.

☞ *Subscriptions for the above, received at the Office of the Newport Mercury.*

From an "*Essay on Education,*" by Dr. Barrow, the following observations are extracted. We recommend them to the attentive perusal of novel-reading *Masters* and *Misses*.

THE READING OF NOVELS.

"Many works of this description, in our language, may be read with innocence and safety. The novels of Fielding, of Richardson; and of Radcliffe, no man of taste will peruse without pleasure, and no man of reflection without improvement. But far different from these, are the volumes which usually crowd the shelves of a circulating library, or are seen tumbling on the sophas of a fashionable drawing-room. It is not the occasional perusal of the best, but the habitual reading of the worst, which it is the wish of every wise and good man to censure and restrain. Not a few of these, instead of possessing that ease, perspicuity, and elegance of style, which should seem essential to lighter compositions, and works intended only for amusement, are so defective in the common properties of expression, and even the ordinary rules of grammar, that they cannot fail to corrupt the language and deprave the taste of all who bestow their time and attention upon them. The authors of others seem ambitious, on every occasion, to introduce, not only foreign idioms and phraseolgy, and the inflated effloresence of Gallic oratory, but [illegible] equivocal terms and sentences from [illegible]ters, as they would persuade us, convey their ideas with greater force or perspicuity, than any expression which our own defective language can supply. The real motive of the writers is, probably, nothing more than the contemptible affectation of superior learning; but the practice has an obvious tendency to corrupt the purity and destroy the character of our English diction, and as far as it is in the power of novelists to effect it, to reduce us to babble a dialect of France. Some of these publications betray such a laxity in their doctrines of morality, and exhibit such licentiousness of sentiment and description, as cannot fail to inflame the passions, which they ought to restrain, and to undermine the virtue, which they profess to support. Others are made the vehicle of principles, hostile to our civil and ecclesiastical establishments. A still greater, because a more general fault, is the misrepresentation of human characters and human life. Love, restless love, is there considered as the general agent in terrestrial transactions; as the sole distributor of good and evil, of happiness and misery, to mankind. Personal attachment conceived at sight, and matured in a moment, bears down alike the distinctions of rank and the maxims of prudence; and, by the magic wand of the genius of romance, the daughter of the cottager is exalted into a countess, and the laborer at the anvil or the mine, soon graces the court and the drawing-room. The hero and heroine are involved in distresses in which no other mortals ever were involved, and generally delivered by means by which none but themselves ever were delivered. They are, however, always married at last, and attain, in the possession of each other, such happiness as no human being ever yet attained, and such as Nature and Providence, with all their bounty never will bestow.

By the constant perusal of narratives of this description, the youth of both sexes are encouraged to cherish expectations that never can be realized, and to form notions of each other, which painful experience will every day refute. The mind too, by exercising only its weaker powers, becomes enervated and enfeebled, disgusted with the tumult of business, or the roughness of contradiction the most valuable portion of life is spent in the sport of musing, instead of the labor of thinking, in the indulgence of the fairy visions of hope, and the reveries of a perverted imagination instead of the pursuits of science, the formation of maxims of wisdom, and the establishment of the principles of moral duty.

The votes of the judicious are, we doubt not, against that folly, so fashionable, and so fascinating, of novel-reading; but the practice of the majority is clearly on the other side; and against measures, which they can neither approve nor prevent, all that the minority can perform, is to assert the arguments of truth, and to enter the protest of reprobation."

The papers, from the different sea-port towns, contain numerous and distressing details of the effects of the late Aug. gales.—Scarcely a vessel arrives which does not bring some account of either discovering wrecks, or picking up floating goods.—Many valuable lives have also been lost.

Accounts from Georgetown, S. C. mention that the August storm was extremely violent there. "The damage to the cotton, rice and corn, was incalculable."

Letters from Charleston, S. C. announce that the crops of cotton and rice, have been considerably injured by the late Aug. storm. Of the former, in the lower counties, it is believed that one half is destroyed: and the rice plantations, in a worse condition, if possible.

The Richmond "Enquirer," a Jeffersonian paper, after mentioning the report of the failure of our negociation with Spain (i. e. France,) for the purchase of the Floridas, adds, "Thanks to the hatred which Bonaparte bears to Republics; and thanks to the particular zeal of M. Talleyrand, in inflaming his master's mind against us."

The British capt. Whitby, has been called home, to give an account of his conduct on the American coast.

A late English paper, states the number of the French Navy, as it now stands, to consist of

4 Ships of 120 guns,
2 do. of 80 do.
46 do. of 74 do.

And 74 do. of inferior force—principally frigates.

A letter from Paris, from a respectable source, dated July 10. 1806, says, that the negociations for peace, would prove abortive; and that the only sure calculation is that of a continuation of the war.

A Gibraltar paper, of July 12th, confirms the information before received, of the preparations for an expedition *somewhere*, making in the Spanish ports. Eighteen regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and twelve of miltia, were ordered to be put on the war establishment; at the same time the Cadiz squadron of eight sail of the line, were ordered to be in readiness to sail at a moment's warning. Various conjectures were afloat, of the destination of the expected expedition.—Some supposed it against Portugal:—others South-America; and others to give strength to the *claims* which the Spaniards have not ceased to hold on the Mississippi!

By a Dutch paper of July 16, it appears that a French army was assembling at Bayonne (on the borders of Spain) which was to be re-inforced by 6000 men from Bologne.

The wife of a Mr. Roberts, of Dover, N. H. was lately delivered of three beautiful and perfect boys, each weighing 7 pounds; who, with their prolific mother, are all in perfect health.

The Rose-in-bloom has been towed on Lewiston bar, in the Delaware.

A ship with "Hannah of Newport" on her stern, has been fallen in with, bottom up, in lat. 29. long. 72.

The rope-walk, in Providence, belonging to Elder John P. Jones, with some utensils, was on Tuesday evening the 9th inst. entirely destroyed by fire. Conjectures have been entertained that some nefarious incendiary set fire thereto.

Arrived at this port on Tuesday last in 29 days from St. Pierre's, Martinique, the Sloop New-York Packet, William Bretton, jun master.—Sept. 8. in lat. 34 5. N. long. 71, 49. W. saw the ship Harriot of Philadelphia, full of water, with hermizen-mast gone her sails all torn from the yards, and no person on board. [The crew of the above ship were taken off the wreck on the 3d inst. by the brig Ontario Capt. Brown, arrived at New-York.]—Sept. 13, in lat. 40, 35, N. long. 72. 28. W. spoke the brig Brutus, Cameron, 48 hours from Philadelphia, bound for Senegal.

Capt. B. informs, that on the 18th ult. a heavy gale was experienced at St. Pierre's, which drove a number of vessels on shore, and considerably damaged them.

MARRIED.—In the Rev. Joshua Bradley's Meeting-House, on Sunday, the 7th inst. Mr. *GERSHOM LANE*, of Jamestown, to Miss *HENRIETTA CUTTER*, daughter of Mr. Thomas Cutter, of this town.

—On Sunday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Bradley, Mr. *HENRY TAGGART* to Miss *SARAH WILLIAMS*, daughter of Mr. John Williams, both of this town.

—On Monday evening last, Mr. *SOLOMON SHUMWAY*, jun. to Miss *MARY COGGESHALL*, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Coggeshall, both of this town.

DIED.—At Albany on the 9th inst. the Hon. WILLIAM PATTERSON, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, September 19.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop New-York-Packet, Bretton, Martinique

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Fame, Bliss, New-York

Ship George & Mary, Hyatt, Cape of Good Hope

This Day Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf,

A FEW Copies of that interesting pamphlet, just published at Philadelphia, entitled

A Review of the conduct of the
PRINCE OF WALES,
Towards the Author, during the transactions of 20 years, containing many circumstances relative to that illustrious Personage.
THE PRINCESS OF WALES, MRS. FITZHERBERT, &c &c.
By N. JEFFERYS, M. P.

To this edition is added, by the American publisher
AN ANSWER,
By a FRIEND to the PRINCE.

Also just Received, and for Sale as above.

A Poem, just published, price 25 Cents, entitled "BALLSTON SPRINGS."

A few Copies of the second edition of EPISTLES, ODES, and other POEMS, by Thomas Moore, Esq. price one dollar.

And a few more copies of FESSENDEN's ORIGINAL POEMS, price one dollar.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

A RARE SALE.

THE Subscriber, about to remove into the state of New-York, offers for sale the Estate whereon he now lives; together with his crops of Hay and Grain—his Stock, Houshold Furniture, farming Tools, Fruit and Vegetables.—The Farm (including an out Wood-Lot) contains about 100 acres, 40 of which are Wood-Land—and to effect a speedy Sale, the Buildings and about 30 acres in 10 square compact lots, would be sold separate—the purchaser having liberty to choose, out of the other lands, lots to suit his taste and circumstances—This was the mansion of the late Dr B. Mann, of Attleborough, near the Meeting-House, and less than 10 miles from Providence, by the Turnpike to Boston.

The buildings, fruit, shades, salubrity, and rural beauty of this estate, make it one of the most eligible places of permanent or occasional resort for a family, from the busy scenes of a city life.

For terms, which will be liberal, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

SETH CAPRON.

N. B. Should the above Estate not be sold at private Sale by Monday the 29th inst. it will then be sold at Auction, at 12 o'clock at noon, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the Mansion-House.

Attleborough, Sept. 6, 1806.

WHEREAS the Town of Newport, in Town-Meeting held the 26th August, 1806, made and passed an Act or Law, in the words following, viz.

In Town-Meeting, Aug. 26. 1806.

VOTED, That the Town-Treasurer, be and he is hereby authorized, to set up a Bound or Monument at the West end of the Beach, on the south side of the road leading to the Beach; defining the limits to which the Stones, Sand and Gravel, on the Beach may be taken:—That no Stones, Sand or Gravel, be taken from the Beach to the Westward of said Bound or Monument.—That any person taking Stones, Sand or Gravel, from said Beach, to the Westward of said Bound or Monument, be subject and liable to a penalty of Three Dollars for every Load so taken.—And that the Town-Treasurer sue and prosecute therefor by plaint, information or debt, before any of the Justices of said town, for the use of the Town.

Witness,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

And whereas the Town-Treasurer has set up a Bound or Monument as therein authorized, which is placed Twenty-two rods to the eastward of the westerly line of the Town, all persons are cautioned to take notice accordingly; as all breaches of said Law will be prosecuted, without favour or affection

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Town-Treas.*

Newport Sept. 19 1806.

THE Subscribers, Directors of the Redwood Library Company, hereby give notice to the Proprietors, that their annual meeting will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Library, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. 3 o'clock, P. M. at which meeting there is an absolute necessity of every one attending, who values his share in said property, in order to agree upon some plan for reviving the institution, or giving it up altogether.—A general meeting therefore of the company is expected.

JOHN BOURS,
ROBERT STEVENS,
JONATHAN EASTON, } *Directors*

Newport, September 19, 1806.

TO BE LET,

(And immediate possession given.)

THE Dwelling-House, and Lot of Land, No. 13 Washington-Square, late the property of William and Peleg Easton, of Nantucket.—For terms, &c. enquire of

L. ROUSMANIERE.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

Valuable Sales of RUSSIA GOODS at AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. will be Sold (without reserve) at Public Auction, at India Point, in Providence, the entire Cargo of the Ship Hope, Capt. Israel Bullock, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

80 Tons of St. Petersburgh clean Hemp,
100 Tons of Russia Iron,
800 Bolts of Ravens Duck,
100 do. of heavy Russia do.

Sale to begin precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Conditions of Sale will be—all Sums over 100 Dolls. and under 500 Dolls. four months, over 500 Dolls. 4, 6, and 8 months credit will be given, for approved Notes payable at either of the Banks in this town.

BENJ. HOPPIN & SON, *Auct'rs.*

Providence, Sept. 13, 1806.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AT LOPEZ & DEXTER's Office, on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following fresh imported Goods, just received, with positive orders to close the sale, free and unlimited:—

Brown and white Linens—Broadcloths—Cassimeres—Flannels—Shawls—plain and laced Cambricks—Handkerchiefs—Hosiery—Shirtings—Laces—Threads—Muslins—Dimities—Calicoes—Ferrits—Sewing Silk—Velvets—Vesting—Braces—several bales Gurrahs and other India Cottons, &c. &c.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Offer at Private Sale,

3 pipes high 4th-proof Cognac Brandy, (delicious Flavour.)
6 casks Raisins.
7 chests Souchong Tea.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

SALE AT AUCTION.

To be Sold at Barker's Hotel in Bristol, on MONDAY, the 13th of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

THAT well-known, beautiful FARM, called the Jenkes' Farm, situated on Bostonneck, South-Kingstown, consisting of about 350 Acres; for its excellent properties and advantageous situation, no mention need be made, as it is well known.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.—Ubdoubted title will be given.

JAMES D'WOLFE.
Attorney to ABIGAIL D'WOLFE.

Bristol, Sept. 19, 1806.

JAMES PERRY

HAS FOR SALE,
At Store, No. 3, *on his Wharf,*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR, by the barrel.

Also, a constant supply of Christopher and John Dexter's Lime, it being of the best kind made.

☞ Storage to be had as usual, in excellent Stores.

Newport, Sept. 19 1806.

Washington, ss. *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Sept.* 10, 1806.

WHEREAS Amy Herrington, of Exeter, now resident in Richmond, in the county of Washington, Wife of *Christopher Herrington*, of Exeter aforesaid, yeoman, has preferred her petition to said Court, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that sentence of divorce be pronounced and the bonds of marriage between her and the said Christopher dissolved.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Christopher to appear (if he shall think fit) before the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be held in South Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the second Monday of October next, then and there to shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME jun. *Clerk.*

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of *John Jensen*, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we will attend at our respective dwellings, at any time within that period, for that purpose.

DANIEL DUNHAM,
JOHN TILLINGHAST } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOB TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Sept 2, 1806.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of *John May*, late of Newport, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of the said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we shall attend at our respective dwellings, at any time within that period for that purpose,

PERRY SHEARMAN
THOMAS BUSH } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY MAY, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the late firm of RHODES & HAMMOND, are requested to call at the Store of the Subscriber, and settle the same without delay.

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, August 22, 1806.

edition, which has just appeared, that new and very interesting work, entitled—"Original Anecdotes of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia, of his Court, Ministers, Academies and Literary Friends: collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that Prince: Translated from the French of Dieudonne Thiebault, Professor of Belles Lettres in the Academy of Berlin!"

This celebrated work affords a rich fund of instruction to those who wish to philosophize upon the actions of a Prince possessed of absolute power; and endowed with talents for war, and legislation: talents which made him the admiration of all Europe. He is here viewed in his private, as well as in his public character, and in this point of notice he is, from his remarkable eccentricities, his passions, and his inconsistencies, even still more extraordinary. The reader who loves the study of mankind, who wishes to view their characters free from the mask of that hypocrisy which is considered as a tribute to public decorum; who wishes to behold the inmost movements of the human heart, to see the effects produced upon strong passions and lofty minds by the possession of arbitrary power, will here have an opportunity of extending his knowledge of human nature. To desultory readers, these volumes offer no less entertainment than they do information to the philosophic enquirer.

☞ *Subscriptions for the above, received at the Office of the Newport Mercury.*

From an "*Essay on Education*," by Dr. Barrow, the following observations are extracted. We recommend them to the attentive perusal of novel-reading *Masters* and *Misses*.

THE READING OF NOVELS.

"Many works of this description, in our language, may be read with innocence and safety. The novels of Fielding, of Richardson, and of Radcliffe, no man of taste will peruse without pleasure, and no man of reflection without improvement. But far different from these, are the volumes which usually crowd the shelves of a circulating library, or are seen tumbling on the sophas of a fashionable drawing-room. It is not the occasional perusal of the best, but the habitual reading of the worst, which it is the wish of every wise and good man to censure and restrain. Not a few of these, instead of possessing that ease, perspicuity, and elegance of style, which should seem essential to lighter compositions, and works intended only for amusement, are so defective in the common properties of expression, and even the ordinary rules of grammar, that they cannot fail to corrupt the language and deprave the taste of all who bestow their time and attention upon them. The authors of others seem ambitious, on every occasion, to introduce, not only foreign idioms and phraseolgy, and the inflated efflorescence of Gallic oratory, but such colloquial terms and sentences from French writers, as they would persuade us, convey their ideas with greater force or perspicuity, than any expression which our own defective language can supply. The real motive of the writers is, probably, nothing more than the contemptible affectation of superior learning; but the practice has an obvious tendency to corrupt the purity and destroy the character of our English diction, and as far as it is in the power of novelists to effect it, to reduce us to babble a dialect of France. Some of these publications betray such a laxity in their doctrines of morality, and exhibit such licentiousness of sentiment and description, as cannot fail to inflame the passions, which they ought to restrain, and to undermine the virtue, which they profess to support. Others are made the vehicle of principles, hostile to our civil and ecclesiastical establishments. A still greater, because a more general fault, is the misrepresentation of human characters and human life. Love, resistless love, is there considered as the general agent in terrestrial transactions; as the sole distributor of good and evil, of happiness and misery, to mankind. Personal attachment conceived at sight, and matured in a moment, bears down alike the distinctions of rank and the maxims of prudence; and, by the magic wand of the genius of romance, the daughter of the cottager is exalted into a countess, and the laborer at the anvil or the mine, soon graces the court and the drawing-room. The hero and heroine are involved in distresses in which no other mortals ever were involved, and generally delivered by means by which none but themselves ever were delivered. They are, however, always married at last, and attain, in the possession of each other, such happiness as no human being ever yet attained, and such as Nature and Providence, with all their bounty never will bestow.

By the constant perusal of narratives of this description, the youth of both sexes are encouraged to cherish expectations that never can be realized, and to form notions of each other, which painful experience will every day refute. The mind too, by exercising only its weaker powers, becomes enervated and enfeebled, disgusted with the tumult of business, or the roughness of contradiction the most valuable season of life is spent in the sport of musing, instead of the labor of thinking, in the indulgence of the fairy visions of hope, and the reveries of a perverted imagination, instead of the pursuit of science, the formation of maxims of wisdom, and the establishment of the principles of moral duty.

The votes of the judicious are, we doubt not, against that folly, so fashionable, and so fascinating, of novel-reading; but the practice of the majority is clearly on the other side; and against measures, which they can neither approve nor prevent, all that the minority can perform, is to assert the arguments of truth, and to enter the protest of reprobation."

The papers, from the different sea-port towns, contain numerous and distressing details of the effects of the late Aug. gales.—Scarcely a vessel arrives which does not bring some account of either discovering wrecks, or picking up floating goods.—Many valuable lives have also been lost.

Accounts from Georgetown, S. C. mention that the August storm was extremely violent there. "The damage to the cotton, rice and corn, was incalculable."

Letters from Charleston, S. C. announce that the crops of cotton and rice, have been considerably injured by the late Aug. storm. Of the former, in the lower counties, it is believed that one half is destroyed: and the rice plantations, in a worse condition, if possible.

The Richmond "Enquirer," a Jeffersonian paper, after mentioning the report of the failure of our negociation with Spain (i. e. France,) for the purchase of the Floridas, adds, "Thanks to the hatred which Bonaparte bears to Republics; and thanks to the particular zeal of M. Talleyrand, in inflaming his master's mind against us."

The British capt. Whitby, has been called home, to give an account of his conduct on the American coast.

A late English paper, states the number of the French Navy, as it now stands, to consist of

4 Ships of 120 guns,
2 do. of 80 do.
46 do. of 74 do.

And 74 do. of inferior force—principally frigates.

A letter from Paris, from a respectable source, dated July 10, 1806, says, that the negociations for peace, would prove abortive; and that the only sure calculation is that of a continuation of the war.

A Gibraltar paper, of July 12th, confirms the information before received, of the preparations for an expedition *somewhere*, making in the Spanish ports. Eighteen regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and twelve of miltia, were ordered to be put on the war establishment; at the same time the Cadiz squadron of eight sail of the line, were ordered to be in readiness to sail at a moment's warning. Various conjectures were afloat, of the destination of the expected expedition.—Some supposed it against Portugal:—others South-America; and others to give strength to the *claims* which the Spaniards have not ceased to hold on the Mississippi!

By a Dutch paper of July 16, it appears that a French army was assembling at Bayonne (on the borders of Spain) which was to be re-inforced by 6000 men from Bologne.

The wife of a Mr. Roberts, of Dover, N. H. was lately delivered of three beautiful and perfect boys, each weighing 7 pounds; who; with their prolific mother, are all in perfect health.

The Rose-in-bloom has been towed on Lewiston bar, in the Delaware.

A ship with "Hannah of Newport" on her stern, has been fallen in with, bottom up, in lat. 29, long. 72.

The rope-walk, in Providence, belonging to Elder John P. Jones, with some utensils, was on Tuesday evening the 9th inst. entirely destroyed by fire. Conjectures have been entertained that some nefarious incendiary sat fire thereto.

Arrived at this port on Tuesday last in 29 days from St. Pierre's, Martinique, the Sloop New-York Packet, William Bretton, jun master.—Sept. 8, in lat. 34 5. N. long. 71, 49. W. saw the ship Harriot of Philadelphia, full of water, with hermizen-mast gone her sails all torn from the yards, and no person on board. [The crew of the above ship were taken off the wreck on the 3d inst. by the brig Ontario Capt. Brown, arrived at New-York.]—Sept. 13, in lat. 40, 35, N. long. 72. 28. W. spoke the brig Brutus, Cameron, 48 hours from Philadelphia, bound for Senegal.

Capt. B. informs, that on the 18th ult. a heavy gale was experienced at St. Pierre's, which drove a number of vessels on shore, and considerably damaged them.

MARRIED.—In the Rev. Joshua Bradley's Meeting-House, on Sunday, the 7th inst. Mr. *GERSHOM LANE*, of Jamestown, to Miss *HENRIETTA CUTTER*, daughter of Mr. Thomas Cutter, of this town.

—On Sunday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Bradley, Mr. *HENRY TAGGART* to Miss *SARAH WILLIAMS*, daughter of Mr. John Williams, both of this town.

—On Monday evening last, Mr. *SOLOMON SHUMWAY*, jun. to Miss *MARY COGGESHALL*, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Coggeshall, both of this town.

DIED.—At Albany on the 9th inst. the Hon. WILLIAM PATTERSON, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, September 19.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop New-York-Packet, Bretton, Martinique

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Fame, Bliss, New-York

Ship George & Mary, Hyatt, Cape of Good [Hope

This Day Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf,

A FEW Copies of that interesting pamphlet, just published at Philadelphia, entitled

A Review of the conduct of the
PRINCE OF WALES,
Towards the Author, during the transactions of 20 years, containing many circumstances relative to that illustrious Personage.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES, MRS. FITZHERBERT, &c &c.

By N. JEFFERYS, M. P.

To this edition is added, by the American publisher

AN ANSWER,
By a FRIEND to the PRINCE.

Also just Received, and for Sale as above,

A Poem, just published, price 25 Cents, entitled "BALLSTON SPRINGS."

A few Copies of the second edition of EPISTLES, ODES, and other POEMS, by Thomas Moore, Esq. price one dollar.

And a few more copies of FESSENDEN's ORIGINAL POEMS, price one dollar.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

A RARE SALE.

THE Subscriber, about to remove into the state of New-York, offers for sale the Estate whereon he now lives; together with his crops of Hay and Grain—his Stock, Houshold Furniture, farming Tools, Fruit and Vegetables.—The Farm (including an out Wood-Lot) contains about 100 acres, 40 of which are Wood-Land—and to effect a speedy Sale, the Buildings and about 30 acres in 10 square compact lots, would be sold separate—the purchaser having liberty to choose, out of the other lands, lots to suit his taste and circumstances—This was the mansion of the late Dr B. Mann, of Attleborough, near the Meeting-House, and less than 10 miles from Providence, by the Turnpike to Boston.

The buildings, fruit, shades, salubrity, and rural beauty of this estate, make it one of the most eligible places of permanent or occasional resort for a family, from the busy scenes of a city life.

For terms, which will be liberal, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

SETH CAPRON.

N. B. Should the above Estate not be sold at private Sale by Monday the 29th inst. it will then be sold at Auction, at 12 o'clock at noon, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the Mansion-House.

Attleborough, Sept. 6, 1806.

WHEREAS the Town of Newport, in Town-Meeting held the 26th August, 1806, made and passed an Act or Law, in the words following, viz.

In Town-Meeting, Aug. 26, 1806.

VOTED, That the Town-Treasurer, be and he is hereby authorized, to set up a Bound or Monument at the West end of the Beach, on the south side of the road leading to the Beach; defining the limits to which the Stones, Sand and Gravel, on the Beach may be taken:—That no Stones, Sand or Gravel, be taken from the Beach to the Westward of said Bound or Monument.—That any person taking Stones, Sand or Gravel, from said Beach, to the Westward of said Bound or Monument, be subject and liable to a penalty of Three Dollars for every Load so taken.—And that the Town-Treasurer sue and prosecute therefor by plaint, information or debt, before any of the Justices of said town, for the use of the Town.

Witness,

JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

And whereas the Town-Treasurer has set up a Bound or Monument as therein authorized, which is placed Twenty-two rods to the eastward of the westerly line of the Town, all persons are cautioned to take notice accordingly; as all breaches of said Law will be prosecuted, without favour or affection.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Town. Treas.*

Newport Sept. 19 1806.

THE Subscribers, Directors of the Redwood Library Company, hereby give notice to the Proprietors, that their annual meeting will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Library, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. 3 o'clock, P. M. at which meeting there is an absolute necessity of every one attending, who values his share in said property, in order to agree upon some plan for reviving the institution, or giving it up altogether.—A general meeting therefore of the company is expected.

JOHN BOURS,
ROBERT STEVENS,
JONATHAN EASTON, } *Directors*

Newport, September 19, 1806.

TO BE LET,

(And immediate possession given.)

THE Dwelling-House, and Lot of Land, No. 13, Washington-Square, late the property of William and Peleg Easton, of Nantucket.—For terms, &c. enquire of

L. ROUSMANIERE.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

Valuable Sales of RUSSIA GOODS at AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. will be Sold (without reserve) at Public Auction, at India Point, in Providence, the entire Cargo of the Ship Hope, Capt. Israel Bullock, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

80 Tons of St. Petersburgh clean Hemp,
100 Tons of Russia Iron,
800 Bolts of Ravens Duck,
100 do. of heavy Russia do.

Sale to begin precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Offer at Private Sale,

3 pipes high 4th-proof Cognac Brandy, (delicious Flavour.)
6 casks Raisins.
7 chests Souchong Tea.

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To be Sold at Barker's Hotel in Bristol, on MONDAY, the 13th of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

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JAMES D'WOLFE.

Attorney to ABIGAIL D'WOLFE.

Bristol, Sept. 19, 1806.

JAMES PERRY

HAS FOR SALE,

At Store, No. 3, on his Wharf,

FRESH Superfine FLOUR, by the barrel.

Also, a constant supply of Christopher and John Dexter's Lime, it being of the best kind made.

☞ Storage to be had as usual, in excellent Stores.

Newport, Sept. 19 1806.

Washington, ss. *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Sept. 10, 1806.*

WHEREAS Amy Herrington, of Exeter, now resident in Richmond, in the county of Washington, Wife of *Christopher Herrington*, of Exeter aforesaid, yeoman, has preferred her petition to said Court, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that sentence of divorce be pronounced and the bonds of marriage between her and the said Christopher dissolved.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Christopher to appear (if he shall think fit) before the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be held in South Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the second Monday of October next, then and there to shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME jun. *Clerk.*

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DANIEL DUNHAM,
JOHN TILLINGHAST } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOB TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1806.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of *John May*, late of Newport, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of the said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we shall attend at our respective dwellings, at any time within that period for that purpose,

PERRY SHEARMAN
THOMAS BUSH } *Com'rs.*

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MARY MAY, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the late firm of RHODES & HAMMOND, are requested to call at the Store of the Subscriber, and settle the same without delay.

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, August 22, 1806.

POETRY.

[*Inserted by request.*]

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

Mr. Ruſſell.—In the Centinel of the 2d inſt. KITTY made a *return fire* to ſome of the *saucy male critics* who have lately attacked our Dreſs. Pray let me alſo have a *shot* at them.

THE "EE's."

LET KITTY admire,
And burn with deſire,
For Bob, with his *Ruſſet Bootees*,
But mine is the lad,
Ever gay never ſad—
'Tis Jack with his tippy *Coat-ee.*

The *belles* they all know,
That Jack's a great beau,
The leader of faſhion is he;
So juſt from the ſhop,
With *la Titus'* crop,
How he ſtruts with his tippy *Shirt-ee.*

And as he goes by,
At me eaſts his eye,
And longs with his Anna to be;
'Tis pleaſing—'tis true—
To ſay ſo—wont do!
So let him paſs by with *Stick-ee.*

The *Tailor* may laugh,
And ſure he gains half,
In dreſſing up Jack do you ſee;
For *waiſtcoat is dead,*
And hence in its ſtead,
Jack puts on a little *Breaſt-ee.*

The *Hatter*, kind Sir,
Now ſubſtitutes *fur*,
For brains in a beau you ſcarce ſee;
To knowledge and ſenſe,
Jack claims no pretence;
But looms up the head with *Hat-ee.*

I late attack'd him,
Yes, and I ſmack'd him—
And ſurely no harm there could be;
Jack wheel'd to the right,
And *dazzled* my ſight,
With his *pipe ſtem*—or alias—*Queu-ee.*

Let KITTY admire,
With ardent deſire,
And tell of her BOB and *Boot-ees*;
The Muſe I'll invoke,
Her ſong oft provoke,
For JACKY *the Chief of Tipp-ees.*

ANNA.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient Houſe, belonging to the ſubſcriber ſituated on the Parade in Newport, near the State-Houſe; the Houſe is three-ſtories high with a flat roof, contains twelve rooms, excluſive of a kitchen in the cellar where there is a good well of water, and rain-water ciſtern; has a convenient yard and coach-houſe, and a handſome garden; a further deſcription is unneceſſary as the perſon who wiſhes to purchaſe will view the premiſes.—For terms apply to the Subſcriber at her Farm near Fort-Adams, or of Dr. JONATHAN EASTON, in Newport.

SARAH MUMFORD.

Newport June 20 1806.

FOR SALE,

A BRICK HOUSE, ſituated near the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-Houſe, large enough for a middling Family, with the Garden Lot adjoining, and a Right in an excellent Well of Water near to the Houſe, under which is a deep, dry Cellar.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown alt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel Coal by the buſhel. *Newport, June* 1806

NOTICE.

PERSONS deſirous of becoming ſubſcribers for Pews in the Methodiſt Meeting-Houſe, to be erected in this town, will pleaſe apply to Mr. B. WIGHTMAN, or Capt. J. APPLEBY, who are authorized to collect Subſcribers.—The building will be commenced in a few days, on part of the eſtate, late Chriſtopher Ellery's, Eſq.

Newport, August 15 1806.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Friends of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, —— HARRIS, JOHN BUTLER, and —— COLE, (who call themſelves Citizens of the State of Rhode-Iſland, and have been repreſented to the Department of State as impreſſed into the Britiſh Service and now detained for want of documents to prove their citizenſhip) that upon their forwarding to ſaid Department proof of their Citizenſhip, together with a deſcription of their perſons, meaſures will be taken to obtain their diſcharge.

WILLIAM ELLERY, *Collector.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1806.

This Day Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, *Long-Wharf, among others, the following Books, viz.*

AN Elegant octavo edition, of EPISTLES, ODES, and other POEMS, *BY THOMAS MOORE, Esq.*

This intereſting Volume cannot be better recommended to the public, than in the language of the American publiſher—

"The name of ANACREON MOORE is too well known among Scholars, and lovers of Literature, to require any remarks from us on his genius and learning. The Volume now in the preſs is ſuperior to any of Mr. M's former productions, and is particularly intereſting to the inhabitants of this country; as moſt of the Epiſtles, Odes, &c. were written during a tour among us, in the year 1804."

The beautiful ſcenery of America has afforded our author an opportunity of diſplaying the verſatility of his genius, and the effect of ſublime deſcription. After a peruſal of this volume, the foam of the Niagara will be ſeen with more delight, and the thunder of its Falls will be heard with greater admiration. Every river, mountain, lake and foreſt, which Mr. Moore's pen has glanced at, ſeems to have acquired freſh beauties, and will be contemplated by future ages with that rapture which the powers of verſe alone are capable of inſpiring.

Wild Flowers; or paſtoral and local poeety; by Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy and Rural Tales, 1 vol. 12mo.

Duſief's Nature diſplayed, 2 vols. 8vo.

Roſcoe's Leo the tenth, 4 vols. 8vo.

Converſations on Chymiſtry, in which the elements of that Science are familiarly explained and illuſtrated, by experiments and plates. 2 vols. in one.

Biſhop Watſon's Chemical Eſſays, 5 vols. 12mo.

Eſſays on the powers of the human mind, by Thomas Reid, D.D. F.R.S. Edinburgh Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, to which is prefixed an account of the Life and Writings of the author, 3 vols. 8vo.

Belſham's Memoirs of the reign of George III. to the commencement of the year 1799—3 vols. 3vo.

Martyn's philoſophical hiſtory and memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, 5 vols. royal 8vo.

The complete Works in Philoſophy, Politics, and morals, of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, now firſt collected and arranged, with early memoirs of his life, written by himſelf, 3 vols. 8 vo. a new edition lately publiſhed in London.

King of Pruſſia's Works 13 vols. 8vo.

Guthrie's Geography, a late and improved edition, 1 vol. 8vo.

Young's Works, 3 vols. 12mo.

Kett's Elements of General Knowledge 2 vols. 12mo.

Gibbon's Roman Empire, 8 vols. 8vo.

And a few more copies of Cumberland's memoirs of himſelf, 1 vol. 8vo.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1806.

WHEREAS my wife *Catharine*, has left my bed and board, and otherwiſe behaved in a very unbecoming manner:—This, therefore, is to forbid all perſons from harboring or truſting her on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts ſhe may contract from this date.

HENRY CAHOONE.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1806.

To a candid PUBLIC.

MY *Nominal* Huſband, Mr. HENRY CAHOONE, having undertaken to vilify and defame me. by an advertiſement in the Newport Mercury of the 6th inſt. for the purpoſe of accompliſhing his wicked deſigns; it has become neceſſary on my part, to ſolicit the ſuſpenſion of the public opinion, until a Judicial inveſtigation can be obtained.—To a delicate mind, recrimination muſt be forever odious;—But when imperiouſly demanded by my perſonal vindication, I pledge myſelf, that I ſhall be in no want of materials.

CATHARINE CAHOONE.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland Rum by the hogſhead or barrel
Molaſſes by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogſhead barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron flat and ſquar bars
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the caſk
Madeira Wine by the pipe half pipe or quarter-caſk
Caboofes, Anchors, Aſh Oars, Roſin. Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogſhead Staves
1200 Wt. Soal-Leather
About 4000 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt and
A ſmall aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail, as uſual.

FOR SALE, BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

No. 77, *Thames-ſtreet,*

Oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee-House,

THIRTY Hogſheads Jamaica 4th-proof Rum.
20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
6 do. white do.
50 empty Geneva caſes.
8 quarter-caſks ſherry Wine of a ſuperior quality.
1000 lbs. excellent old Cheeſe.
Cognac and Spaniſh Brandy per pipe.
Holland's Geneva do.
New Rum per hogſhead.
New-York Soap per box.
Connecticut mould Candles per do.
Bohea, Souchong and young-hyſon Tea, per cheſt.

Alſo,—A large and extenſive aſſortment of GROCERIES at retail. Likewiſe, 4 bales blue Nankeens.

Newport, July 25, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber Executrix of the late Will and Teſtament of her late Huſband, *Benjamin Mason*, of Newport, Phyſician, deceaſed, finding that accounts in his books againſt a number of perſons are ſtill unſettled, again requeſts all perſons who are thus indebted to his eſtate to make immediate payment or to give their notes to her for the ſums reſpectively due from them to the ſaid eſtate.—And ſhe hereby gives notice that all ſuch accounts which ſhall remain unſettled until after the 21ſt of September next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for ſettlement.

MARGARET MASON, *Exec'x.*

Newport, July 25, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm.*

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to ue them. *April* 19, 1805

FOR SALE,

A FEW Kegs Virginia Twiſt Tobacco, of a ſuperior quality.
Beſt Retailing Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
Pork by the barrel.—Apply to

DANIEL VAUGHN,

No. 1. *Washington-Square.*

Newport, August 8, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE commodious SCHOOL-HOUSE, and Lot on which it ſtands, ſituated in the north part of the Town, near the Rev. J Bradley's Meeting-Houſe; with the beſt accommodations for ſixty ſcholars.—For further information apply to

J. SPRAGUE.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſt. a Negro Boy named AARON, about 15 years of age; wore away a ſtriped flannel jacket and ſtriped tow-cloth trowſers, and his hat had part of the brim torn off. All perſons are forbid harbouring or employing ſaid Boy on penalty of the law; and whomſoever will take up ſaid Runaway, and ſecure him, and give the ſubſcriber information, ſhall be generouſly rewarded; and all neceſſary charges paid, by

GIDEON SHEARMAN.

THE ſubſcriber having been duly appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of *William Woddle*, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit them to him for ſettlement.

CALEB WODDLE, *Admx.*

Tiverton, August 13, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
89 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES C. HOSKINS & Co.

At their STORE, No. 112 *&* 115, *Thames-Street*

TWENTY Barrels of ſuperfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck.
Ruſſia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and ſewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

Alſo a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods, Wholeſale and Retail.

N. B. Juſt received and for ſale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

WM. & H. MOORE,

No. 5, *Market-Square,*

JAMAICA Spirits
N E. Rum
French Brandy
Geneva
Molaſſes
} by the hogſhead or barrel

Port
Sherry
Liſbon
Madeira
Malaga
} WINES

Bohea
Souchong
Hyſon-ſkin
} TEAS

Brown Sugar per box or barrel
Loaf and powdered Do.
Chocolate per box, dozen or ſingle pound
30 barrels Flour
10 caſks excellent Rice
Pimento and Caſſia
Indigo and Starch
Coffee per bag, dozen or ſingle pound

☞ Sundry Goods in the Hard-Ware line uſual, cheap for caſh or approved Notes.

Newport, July 18, 1806

NOW Landing, at LONG WHARF, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare
2 Do Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

NEW SHOE-STORE.

JOHN W. DAVIS

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has juſt received from Boſton and Lynn, a handſome aſſortment of Shoes Slippers, &c. &c. of the lateſt and neweſt faſhions, and now offers them for ſale at his Shoe-ſtore, No 1, corner of Mill-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Auction-ſtore of Meſſrs. *Samuel* and *Joshua Lopez.*—Among them are,

Ladies Engliſh Kid, ſquare and ſharp Toes.
Do. Morocco, with and without heels,
Do. black Velvet, Do. Do. Do.
Miſſes Kid and Morocco Shoes and Slippers, of different ſizes and qualities.
Women's and miſſes Leather do. do.
Children's of all kinds.
Men's Morocco Pumps, of the firſt quality.

He alſo occupies a ſhop, where is employs a number of experienced workmen, and from which he is conſtantly ſupplied with men's Boots and Shoes, of every deſcription.—Now on hand,

Men's (cuſtomers) calf-ſkin Shoes of the beſt kind,
Boy's do. do. do.
Suwarrow and Top-Boots,
Half-Leg Draw do.
Thick Sea do.
} Square and Sharp-Toe

Low-priced Shoes by the dozen, ſuitable for ſhipping.

Boot-Legs; Goat and Sheep-ſkins, for binding.

☞ To his former cuſtomers he returns his ſincere acknowledgments, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours.—He flatters himſelf that, from his unremitted exertions to pleaſe, he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.—Conſtant attendance will be given; and the ſmalleſt favour, in the line of his profeſſion, will be gratefully received, and duly acknowledged.

N. B. SHOES and BOOTS, made as uſual, to any meaſure, at the ſhorteſt notice.

Wanted immediately,

A ſmart active, faithful LAD, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the above buſineſs.

Newport, July 11, 1806.

WE the ſubſcribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of South Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims againſt the eſtate of *Caleb N Gardner*, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that nine months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims; and that we ſhall attend for that purpoſe at *Joseph Reynolds's* Inn at Little-Reſt, the ſecond Saturday in September next, and on the firſt Monday in each month afterwards, during ſaid term.

WILLIAM C. CLARKE, } *Com'rs.*
JAMES HELME, jun }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOHN HAGADORN, *Adm'r.*

South Kingstown, Aug 11, 1806.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of RUTH WOODMAN, of Little-Compton, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to

JOHN WOODMAN, *Executor.*

Little-Compton, Aug. 25, 1806.

POETRY.

[*Inserted by request.*]

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

Mr. Russell.—In the Centinel of the 2d inst. KITTY made a *return fire* to some of the *saucy male critics* who have lately attacked our Dress. Pray let me also have a *shot* at them.

THE "EE's."

LET KITTY admire,
And burn with desire,
For Bob, with his *Russet Bootees*,
But mine is the lad,
Ever gay never sad—
'Tis Jack with his tippy *Coat-ee*.

The *belles* they all know,
That Jack's a great beau,
The leader of fashion is he;
See just from the shop,
With *la Titus'* crop,
How he struts with his tippy *Shirt-ee*.

And as he goes by,
At me casts his eye,
And longs with his Anna to be;
'Tis pleasing—'tis true—
To say so—wont do!
So let him pass by with *Stick-ee*.

The *Tailor* may laugh,
And sure he gains half,
In dressing up Jack do you see;
For waistcoat is dead,
And hence in its stead,
Jack puts on a little *Breast-ee*.

The *Hatter*, kind Sir,
Now substitutes *fur*,
For brains in a beau you scarce see;
To knowledge and sense,
Jack claims no pretence;
But looms up the head with *Hat-ee*.

I late attack'd him,
Yes, and I smack'd him—
And surely no harm there could be;
Jack wheel'd to the right,
And *dazzled* my sight,
With his *pipe stem*—or alias—*Queu-ee*.

Let KITTY admire,
With ardent desire,
And tell of her BOB and *Boot-ees*;
The Muse I'll invoke,
Her song oft provoke,
For JACKY, *the Chief of Tipp-ees*.

ANNA.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient House, belonging to the subscriber situated on the Parade in Newport, near the State-House; the House is three-stories high with a flat roof, contains twelve rooms, exclusive of a kitchen in the cellar where there is a good well of water, and rain-water cistern; has a convenient yard and coach-house, and a handsome garden; a further description is unnecessary as the person who wishes to purchase will view the premises.—For terms apply to the Subscriber at her Farm near Fort-Adams, or of Dr. JONATHAN EASTON, in Newport.

SARAH MUMFORD.

Newport June 20 1806.

FOR SALE,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated near the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House, large enough for a middling Family, with the Garden Lot adjoining, and a Right in an excellent Well of Water near to the House, under which is a deep, dry Cellar.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown alt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel Coal by the bushel. *Newport, June* 1806

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of becoming subscribers for Pews in the Methodist Meeting-House, to be erected in this town, will please apply to Mr. B. WIGHTMAN, or Capt. J. APPLEBY, who are authorized to collect Subscribers.—The building will be commenced in a few days, on part of the estate, late Christopher Ellery's, Esq.

Newport, August 15 1806.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Friends of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, —— HARRIS, JOHN BUTLER, and —— COLE, (who call themselves Citizens of the State of Rhode-Island, and have been represented to the Department of State as impressed into the British Service, and now detained for want of documents to prove their citizenship) that upon their forwarding to said Department proof of their Citizenship, together with a description of their persons, measures will be taken to obtain their discharge.

WILLIAM ELLERY, *Collector.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1806.

This Day Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, *Long-Wharf, among others, the following Books, viz.*

AN Elegant octavo edition, of EPISTLES, ODES, and other POEMS, *BY THOMAS MOORE, Esq.*

This interesting Volume cannot be better recommended to the public, than in the language of the American publisher—

"The name of ANACREON MOORE is too well known among Scholars, and lovers of Literature, to require any remarks from us on his genius and learning. The Volume now in the press is superior to any of Mr. M's former productions, and is particularly interesting to the inhabitants of this country; as most of the Epistles, Odes, &c. were written during a tour among us, in the year 1804."

The beautiful scenery of America has afforded our author an opportunity of displaying the versatility of his genius, and the effect of sublime description. After a perusal of this volume, the foam of the Niagara will be seen with more delight, and the thunder of its Falls will be heard with greater admiration. Every river, mountain, lake and forest, which Mr. Moore's pen has glanced at, seems to have acquired fresh beauties, and will be contemplated by future ages with that rapture which the powers of verse alone are capable of inspiring.

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Conversations on Chymistry, in which the elements of that Science are familiarly explained and illustrated, by experiments and plates. 2 vols. in one.

Bishop Watson's Chemical Essays, 5 vols. 12mo.

Essays on the powers of the human mind, by Thomas Reid, D.D. F.R.S. Edinburgh Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, to which is prefixed an account of the Life and Writings of the author, 3 vols. 8vo.

Belsham's Memoirs of the reign of George III. to the commencement of the year 1799—3 vols. 3vo.

Martyn's philosophical history and memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, 5 vols. royal 8vo.

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HENRY CAHOONE.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1806.

To a candid PUBLIC.

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CATHARINE CAHOONE.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

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At their Store on Stevens's Wharf

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum by the hogshead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogshead barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron flat and squar bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine by the pipe half pipe or quarter-cask
Cabooses, Anchors, Ash Oars, Rosin. Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogshead Staves
1400 Wt. Soal-Leather
About 4000 bushels Bonavista Salt, and
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail, as usual.

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20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
6 do. white do.
50 empty Geneva cases.
8 quarter-casks sherry Wine of a superior quality.
1000 lbs. excellent old Cheese.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy per pipe.
Holland's Geneva do.
New Rum per hogshead.
New-York Soap per box.
Connecticut mould Candles per do.
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MARGARET MASON, *Exec'x.*

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CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm.*

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Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805

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Best Retailing Molasses by the hogshead.

Pork by the barrel.—Apply to

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No. 1. *Washington-Square.*

Newport, August 8, 1806.

FOR SALE,

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GIDEON SHEARMAN.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of *William Woodle*, late of Tiverton, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those who have any demands against said estate, to exhibit them to him for settlement.

CALEB WOODLE, *Admx.*

Tiverton, August 13, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
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TWENTY Barrels of superfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
Russia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and sewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. Just received and for sale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a superior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

WM. & H. MOORE,

No. 5, *Market-Square,*

JAMAICA Spirits
NE Rum
French Brandy
Geneva
Molasses
} by the hogshead or barrel

Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Madeira
Malaga
} WINES

Bohea
Souchong
Hyson-skin
} TEAS

Brown Sugar per box or barrel
Loaf and powdered Do.
Chocolate per box, dozen or single pound
30 barrels Flour
10 casks excellent Rice
Pimento and Cassia
Indigo and Starch
Coffee per bag, dozen or single pound

☞ Sundry Goods in the Hard-Ware line usual, cheap for cash or approved Notes.

Newport, July 18, 1806

NOW Landing, at LONG-WHARF, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Ravens Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

NEW SHOE-STORE.

JOHN W. DAVIS

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has just received from Boston and Lynn, a handsome assortment of Shoes Slippers, &c. &c. of the latest and newest fashions, nd now offers them for sale at his Shoe-store, No 1, corner of Mill-street, and directly opposite the Auction-store of Messrs. *Samuel* and *Joshua Lopez*.—Among them are,

Ladies English Kid, square and sharp Toes.
Do. Morocco, with and without heels,
Do. black Velvet, Do. Do. Do.
Misses Kid and Morocco Shoes and Slippers, of different sizes and qualities.
Women's and misses Leather do. do.
Children's of all kinds.
Men's Morocco Pumps, of the first quality.

He also occupies a shop, where he employs a number of experienced workmen, and from which he is constantly supplied with men's Boots and Shoes, of every description.—Now on hand,

Men's (customers) calf-skin Shoes of the best kind,
Boy's do. do. do.
Suwarrow and Top-Boots,
Half-Leg Draw do.
Thick Sea do.
} Square and Sharp-Toe

Low-priced Shoes by the dozen, suitable for shipping.

Boot-Legs; Goat and Sheep-skins, for binding.

☞ To his former customers he returns his sincere acknowledgments, and solicits a continuance of their favours.—He flatters himself that, from his unremitted exertions to please, he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom.—Constant attendance will be given; and the smallest favour, in the line of his profession, will be gratefully received, and duly acknowledged.

N. B. SHOES and BOOTS, made as usual, to any measure, at the shortest notice.

Wanted immediately,

A smart active, faithful LAD, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the above business.

Newport, July 11, 1806.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of *Caleb N. Gardner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that nine months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose at *Joseph Reynolds*'s Inn at Little-Rest, the second Saturday in September next, and on the first Monday in each month afterwards, during said term.

WILLIAM C. CLARKE, } *Com'rs.*
JAMES HELME, jun. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN HAGADORN, *Adm'r.*

South-Kingstown, Aug 11, 1806.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of RUTH WOODMAN, of Little-Compton, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN WOODMAN, *Executor.*

Little-Compton, Aug. 25, 1806.